

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Geneva behind Closed doors**  
The superpower talks on the balance of nuclear weapons in Europe are in stalemate. John Barry tells the inside story in a series based on both American and Soviet sources.

**Dressing up**  
Suzy Menkes previews this week's opening of the Victoria and Albert Museum's magnificent Dress Collection, after five years of preparation. Maclean in Moscow  
The dissident Russian historian Roy Medvedev reveals what happened to the spy Donald Maclean after he "escaped" to the Soviet Union in 1951.

## Yard faces battle over CID future

Scotland Yard said the future of London's 3,500-strong CID force is under review but denied that the Flying Squad is to be scrapped.

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, is understood to be considering an action plan for policing in London which is expected to involve surgery on specialist squads.

A political battle is shaping up in the Yard about the CID's future, a struggle reminiscent of the battle which developed when Sir Robert Mark became Commissioner.

**Lecturers 'dying'**  
College lecturers are being driven to early graves by the increasing strain of their jobs, a union leader has claimed. He said 200 lecturers had died in the current academic year.

**Rhine floods**  
The West German cities of Cologne, Bonn and Koblenz were largely under water after the River Rhine overflowed its banks in the worst floods since the Second World War.

**How to survive**  
The Prince of Wales is to announce the official British response to the World Conservation Strategy next week. In the first of three articles our Environment Correspondent explains how conservation is practised in Britain.

**Hawke warned**  
A Liberal victory with an increased majority in the Melbourne suburban constituency of Bruce was a warning to Mr. Bob Hawke that his honeymoon with the Australian electorate is over.

**Armed fiesta**  
Spain's armed forces' week this year was marred by the murder of two Civil Guards and protests against conscription in the Basque country. King Juan Carlos was warmly acclaimed by the crowds at the events he attended.

**Walesa ordeal**  
Mr. Lech Walesa, head of the banned Solidarity organization, faces more questioning after Polish authorities, amid signs that a dissident trial will be delayed till after the Pope's visit.

**Envoy 'to go'**  
President Reagan was reported to have decided to replace Mr. Deane Hinton, US Ambassador to El Salvador, as part of his attempt to put "his own people" in key positions dealing with Central American policy.

**France on top**  
France, the reigning world champions, won the Prince of Wales Cup for the second successive year at Hickstead to put them at the top of the President's Cup table. Britain finished equal third.

**Leader page 11**  
Letters: On the election from Professor Royden Harrison and others; on radiation in homes from Professor Patrick O'Sullivan.  
Leading articles: Housing policies; New Ireland Forum; oilseed rape.  
Features, page 8-10: The making of the coronation: Barbara Castle's election column. Spectrum: The ferrets who found the flu bug. Miles Kingston's follies of 1927. Profile: David Bowie - rock and role reversal.  
Obituary, page 12: Mr. E. M. Glover. Mary Kent Harrison.

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# Summit unity on defence and world economy

● The first full day of the Williamsburg summit yesterday underlined the main aim of the eight Western leaders to resolve their differences amicably.

● Economic policies were the subject of the first meeting after a "prayer for peace" service at the local church. President Reagan then hosted a lunch at which East-West relations were discussed.

● Mrs Thatcher, who is due to resume her election campaign in London this morning, had a series of private bilateral meetings and urged Mr Reagan to modify a Bill that would toughen East-West trade sanctions.

From Bailey Morris and Nicholas Ashford, Williamsburg

The leaders of the major Western industrialized nations opened their discussions yesterday with a demonstration of unity on the main economic and political issues they will be reviewing during the three-day summit.

Their statements made it clear that they wish to show the world, and the Soviet bloc in particular, that they can resolve their differences harmoniously and at the same time take initiatives that will ensure a sustained recovery.

Fears that the summit could be marred by confrontation between the French and Americans, as occurred at last year's summit in Versailles, were quickly dispelled by President Mitterrand. In a most conciliatory manner, the French President explained to President Reagan during a private meeting before the conference that his call for a new Bretton Woods-style conference to revise the world monetary order had been misinterpreted.

Just as the leaders were converging on this neatly restored eighteenth century town, the Soviet Union threatened to begin moving missiles into Eastern Europe. If NATO went ahead with the planned

deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

But the Soviet threat, far from sowing dissension at the summit as was clearly intended, appeared to have had the opposite effect.

Both in their bilateral meetings and during dinner on Saturday night, where the conversation centred on defence and arms control issues, the leaders went out of their way to express solidarity on the question of missile deployment and the need to maintain a united front against Soviet blandishment.

A White House spokesman gave a firm "no comment" to a front-page report in *The Washington Post* yesterday that Britain, West Germany and Italy had asked the US to produce a new 155mm neutron artillery shell. The three countries have publicly refused deployment of US neutron weapons on their territory and, according to a British spokesman, "no proposals have been received from the US for the deployment of these weapons".

The leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan and the European Community arrived here

on Saturday afternoon to be greeted by President Reagan with a colourful display of pageantry.

Soon after her arrival Mrs Thatcher held private meetings with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, Herr Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor and President Reagan. A spokesman for the Prime Minister said that her talks with these three leaders had assured her that their economies were all moving in the same direction.

Her "cautious optimism" was closely aligned to President Reagan's aspirations for the meeting which he hoped would show that "we are on the way out of the world recession and are able to obtain a lasting recovery without any resort to the quick fixes of the past".

After a prayer for peace service in Williamsburg's 268-year-old Bruton parish church, the eight leaders met in private for their first meeting which dealt with General economic matters. They were joined in the afternoon by their finance and foreign ministers for a more detailed review of ways to coordinate economic policies.

Continued on back page, col 5

## Mrs Thatcher's progress

## Plea to modify sanctions Bill

From Nicholas Ashford, Williamsburg

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has thrown the full weight of her authority behind British and European Community attempts to persuade the United States to modify an East-West trade Bill that would extend the reach of American laws to foreign countries.

In a 40-minute meeting with President Reagan shortly after her arrival in this picturesque and historic town which was first established by British settlers, the Prime Minister expressed the view that the Bill's extraterritorial and retroactive provisions would "cause difficulty" for Britain if enacted.

Although she carefully avoided being combative when raising the issue, her intervention was clearly designed to underscore British concern about the political, legal and economic implications of the Bill. British officials said the President had taken note of her remarks.

Similar expressions of concern were made by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a separate meeting with Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary.

Congress is currently considering legislation that would extend and toughen the 1979 Export Administration Act, which was invoked last summer by the Reagan Administration in applying sanctions against Britain and other foreign-based companies that supplied pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union.

At the time Mrs Thatcher took strong exception to those controls as an infringement to British sovereignty. The revised Bill would strengthen the extra territorial controls by giving the President the authority to ban imports from Britain and other foreign-based companies as well as countries that violate US East-West trade controls.

The Prime Minister's meeting with the President took

place in the garden of the eighteenth century Providence Hall.

Apart from their disagreement over trade controls, the two leaders were of one mind on practically all the other subjects they discussed, such as the need for sustained, non-inflationary economic growth and for the West to remain united in the face of Soviet attempts to divide the US from its European allies over the issue of the planned deployment of 572 Pershing and ground-launched cruise missiles.

Mrs Thatcher also held separate bilateral meetings with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, and Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor. At dinner on Saturday night Mrs Thatcher played a leading part in the first political discussion of the summit.

Soviet missile threat and Third World shadow, page 6



President Reagan escorting Mrs Thatcher from Bruton Parish church after Sunday morning service conducted by the Reverend Cotesworth Lewis (talking to Chancellor Kohl)

## IRA 'assassin' at home in Tralee

Sean O'Callaghan, the Irish republican activist, who was prime suspect in an alleged IRA plot to assassinate Britain's political leaders was found yesterday in his home town of Tralee.

Mr O'Callaghan, who was said by Scotland Yard to have been in hiding in Britain, said he had not left Co Kerry for weeks.

To prove his presence in Tralee, Mr O'Callaghan had his photograph taken holding a British Sunday newspaper with its headlines about "an IRA jacking".

The photograph was taken by Mr Gerry Connelley, who told newspapers that he was willing to sell the photograph and an interview with Mr O'Callaghan for several hundred pounds.

Mr O'Callaghan said: "The whole thing is hilarious. I regard it as nothing more than an election ploy on the part of the British. I have not been away from here for weeks and have no plans to leave either."

Mr O'Callaghan, a member of Sinn Féin, the political arm

of the IRA, is well known in Tralee for his backing of the hard-line Irish republican cause, and he was prominent in the campaign of support for the IRA hunger strikers in Ulster two years ago.

Police in Tralee said they had seen Mr O'Callaghan locally as recently as last Tuesday and he was not thought to have been out of the area. And Mr O'Callaghan, dismissive of the alleged IRA conspiracy to attack top British politicians, emphasized his intention to stay at home.

Pointing at a rage of hills nearby, he said: "My only plans at the moment are to take an exercising run in those mountains."

Scotland Yard had said it thought Mr O'Callaghan was in Britain with John Downey, of Co. Cavan, who is wanted in connection with last year's Hyde Park and Regent's Park bombings. The Yard's immediate reaction to the reports that Mr O'Callaghan was at home was: "We stand by our statement at the moment".

## Alliance to move Jenkins out of the limelight

From Michael Knife, Etrickbridge

The leadership of the SDP/Liberal Alliance resisted pressure to drop Mr Roy Jenkins from his position as Prime Minister designate yesterday, but agreed that Mr David Steel should assume a much higher profile than he has so far.

Meeting at Mr Steel's home in Etrickbridge, Selkirkshire, on the day that opinion polls showed an improvement in the popularity of the Alliance, the 12-strong campaign committee took the view that any change in the leadership at this stage would be counter-productive, particularly with the Alliance anxious to emphasize its unity in contrast with the leadership image problems of both the Labour and Conservative parties.

The most effective way of overcoming the problem, it was felt, was by exploiting Mr Steel's popularity by making much greater use of him on television and taking the spotlight away as much as possible from Mr Jenkins, whose popularity rating in the opinion polls has been particularly low.

Speaking at a press conference after the two-and-a-half hour strategy meeting, Mr Steel and Mr Jenkins did their best to play down the leadership issue and emphasized that with movement towards the Alliance beginning to show in the opinion polls, greater effort would be made in getting Alliance policies across to the public.

The media, however, were more interested in the leadership issue.

Had the meeting made any decision about who might be the leader of the Opposition in the event of a Conservative victory? "No, we're not in Rutlandia; we're in Etrickbridge", Mr Steel said.

Did Mr Jenkins hear from anyone at the meeting the suggestion that he should step down from the leadership? Mr Jenkins: "No, we came to a completely agreed view that we do not change horses in mid-stream."

Had nobody suggested to Mr Jenkins that he should step down, Mr Steel: "No."

The Alliance was committed to maintaining its dual leadership, Mr Steel said. There had been some discussion, but they had disposed of that fairly quickly. "What we recognize is the criticism that I have not

been, perhaps, as prominent in the campaign as I should have been. This is more by accident than by design, because the major television programmes which I am involved in happen to come out in the second half of the campaign."

Mr Jenkins also emphasized that no changes had been made. "David Steel always has been chairman of the campaign committee", he said, "and, to that extent, the leader of the campaign. That has always been clearly understood from the beginning. There is absolutely no change in titles or roles."

Asked if he would be prepared to relinquish the title of prime minister designate if that would make the difference between the Alliance and the Conservatives?

Continued on back page, col 1

## Parkinson says landslide would not alter policies

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, yesterday countered the Labour and Alliance charge that the Tories would implement extreme policies if they were elected by a landslide.

He said in an interview with Independent Radio News: "If you look at our manifesto, you will see that it is a clear programme for the next Parliament. There is nothing remotely extreme about it, and that is our policy."

"If you look again at the public expenditure plans, you will see that we have costed our policies; those policies are set out in the public expenditure White Paper."

"That is the programme which the Conservative Government is going to implement, assuming we are the Government, whatever the size of the majority."

Mr Parkinson also emphasized the danger of Conservative complacency and the risks, for the voter, of tactical voting. He said: "Since 1945 every single Labour Government has been elected on the back of a large Liberal vote. Every time the Liberals have polled well, it has been the Labour Party that has benefited and our people are not going to be gulled, by David Steel or anyone else, into letting the Labour Party into power by accident."

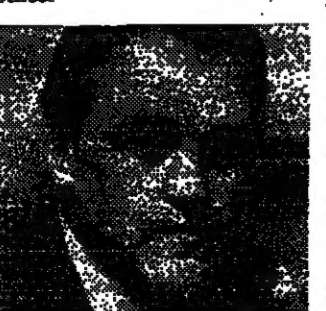
The Conservatives' private polls, it was said last night, show in fact that the Alliance has remained at 20 per cent support for the last 10 days while the Conservatives had moved up from the 40 to 45 per cent support band to the 45 to 50 per cent band, and Labour had moved down from the 35 to 40 per cent band to the 30 to 35 per cent band.

## 'Super secrets' for Cabinet eyes only

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister has introduced a new "super secret" classification and a special handling procedure for the most sensitive Cabinet documents in an effort to combat Whitehall leaks.

Such papers will carry boldly displayed the initials "CMO" believed to stand for "Cabinet Ministers Only". Each department is restricted to two copies, one of which must remain in the Secretary of State's private office.



Sir Robert Armstrong: new secrecy drill

Top officials were informed of the system at a recent meeting of permanent secretaries, one of a regular series in the Cabinet Office. Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, said its use would be restricted to a very small proportion of Cabinet papers, in addition to the long-standing arrangement of "confidential annexes" for Cabinet minutes intended to have a very limited circulation. No details of the new secrecy drill have been announced.

Future historians may be disappointed by the quality of the "CMO" archives when they start to appear at the Public Record Office under the 30-year rule in 2014.

One item now available from the files of top secret confidential annexes for 1947 is a discussion of what kind of present the Cabinet could purchase for Princess Elizabeth (as the Queen was then) and the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of their wedding.

## Israel sends in more tanks

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Israeli reconnaissance jets flew over the Syrian-occupied northern Bekaa valley all morning yesterday as more Israeli troops and armour moved across the frontier into Lebanon.

Syria, which had earlier sent large elements of a tank brigade to the northern Lebanese city of Baalbek, withdrew some of its reinforcements during the day, claiming that its "spring military exercises" had reached a successful conclusion. Given the fact that up to 70,000 Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops were in the Bekaa over the past two days, it has - to put it mildly - been a tense weekend.

The Syrians had earlier sent some of their extra tank units south of Baalbek and positioned them outside the village of Majdel Aanjar - where they still are - while carrying out small live-firing exercises 10 miles behind the United Nations Golan ceasefire lines inside Syria. Up to 30 T62 and T72 tanks with troops up to company strength have been taking part in the Syrian exercises behind Golan although the armour has been



Yassir Arafat: Mutiny in his ranks

returning to Damascus each night on flat-bed lorries.

Six Soviet soldiers, stripped half naked in the sun but wearing the sombrero style tropical hats that have previously made their appearance among Russian units in Afghanistan, could be observed at the military airport south of Damascus but there was no evidence that any Soviet troops participated in the Syrian manoeuvres.

Syria now insists that the Israelis have 1,000 tanks in Lebanon - which probably

exaggerates the true figure by around 300 vehicles - although Damascus has given no indication of its own armoured strength in the Bekaa. At least 600 Syrian tanks are thought to be there and around Tripoli.

As if the weekend tension was not enough, the split inside the Palestine Liberation Organization has grown wider in the past 24 hours as dissidents within the Fatah guerrilla movement, opposed to Mr Yassir Arafat's political leadership, have taken control of seven PLO fuel and ammunition depots, six around Damascus and a seventh in the Bekaa. According to a spokesman for the "mutineers" the supply depots were commandeered by Palestinian guards who objected to Mr Arafat's order that the dissidents in Lebanon were to be deprived of ammunition.

Mr Arafat himself was deep in conference with his military council in Damascus yesterday afternoon.

A Syrian Government official said that the PLO dispute was "purely an internal affair".

Israeli alert, Page 6

## Hundreds see airmen die in holiday show crash

By David Walker

Hundreds of spectators saw a Beechcraft training aircraft crash near a runway, instantly killing its two-man crew, at RAF Mildenhall's annual air show yesterday.

The T34C, in service with the United States Navy, was piloted by two American civilians employed by the manufacturers.

A spokesman for the base, which has an extensive United States Air Force presence, promised a full inquiry into the accident.

The crowds at the Suffolk show had sheltered from the

rain in hangars and under the wings of grounded aircraft to watch the aerobatics.

Elsewhere the dull, wet and cold weather threw a pall over the bank holiday weekend.

Heavy rains had swollen the River Wear near Sunderland and the current proved too strong for five youths who went for an early morning swim yesterday. Three escaped, a fourth was washed downstream to be rescued by police but a fifth, David Pitt of Dryburgh, Glesbe, near Washington, was

still missing last night after extensive searches.

But the bad weather did not stop the usual array of spring festivals, seaside disturbances and traffic jams.

In Burslem, Staffordshire, two men fell 20ft from the top of a wheel in operation at the town's fair and, although injured, neither was reported to be in any danger.

Fights broke out in the West Country resort of Newquay and in Great Yarmouth, where more than 20 young men were brought before a special magis-

trates' court. One, Timothy Brooks, of Gillingham, was given the choice of selling his scooter to pay his £400 fine or going to jail.

Holiday traffic was heavy, with bottlenecks on the main roads to North Wales, in Devon and on the access roads to Blackpool near Preston. Road works on the M3 also caused congestion near Bridgewater. Somerset. Motorists' comfort was not increased by a strike of catering and other staff of the motorway services owned by Rank Leisure, although the

management provided some services.

But weather predictions for today provide a gleam of hope. The London Weather Centre said it should be dry and even sunny, although the rain is expected to return tomorrow.

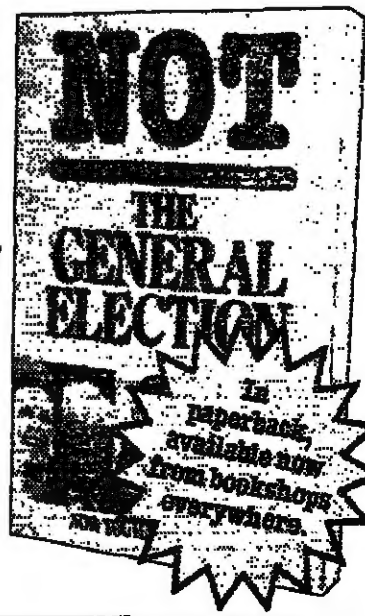
For the record, the three months preceding Mrs Thatcher's election victory in May 1979 were considerably wetter than this spring. In 1979, 9.66ins of rain fell between March and the end of May compared with 7.4ins between March and the past weekend.

NOW YOU HAVE ANOTHER CHOICE...

# NOT

## THE GENERAL ELECTION

The ultimate manifesto - from the Not the Nine O'Clock News team.





# 'First-aid measures' at Scotland Yard may herald new action plan

By Stewart Tisdler, Crime Reporter

Radical changes in London's 3,500-strong CID force may result from plans under consideration by Sir Kenneth Newman, the new Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that the future of the detective force and its headquarters staff is being reviewed, but would not go into detail.

A spokesman dismissed as "speculation" a report in the *Mail on Sunday* that control of all detectives would come under a uniformed assistant commissioner, that Scotland Yard's C department, with such famous teams as the Flying Squad, would be scrapped and a new operations department, including not only crime but also traffic and uniform policing, was to be formed.

The spokesman said: "We have announced a number of first-aid measures which will change the policing of London. Other measures are also being considered, but at this stage we would not wish to go into detail. It would be premature to speculate on them."

The spokesman denied that the abolition of the Flying Squad was being considered and said that it formed an

integral part of policing strategy.

However, the head of all detectives in C department, Assistant Commissioner Gilbert Kelland, is due to retire soon, and Sir Kenneth has made plain that he considers Scotland Yard is top-heavy, with too many specialist squads.

Since he took over last October, a number of squads such as the drugs squad and the Complaints Investigation Bureau, have had their strengths reduced, only by a 10 per cent, and Sir Kenneth believes in giving the uniformed branch a greater influence in dealing with many minor detectable crimes.

He has moved a number of detective superintendents into divisions with heavy detective workloads, and other plans to streamline detective work include improvements on criminal intelligence and the assessment of trends in crime.

Sir Kenneth is known to accept the need for such highly specialist detective teams as the fraud squad, the anti-terrorist squad and Special Branch, but he may not be happy to support the CID's traditional elite status.

The sort of changes he is considering for CID are likely to form part of a new action plan for policing in London next year, which may be formalized by this autumn. His action plan for this year is well under way, and was described earlier in the year as a first-aid measure, suggesting that major surgery would follow.

Over the past decade there has been considerable debate in London about the general status of the CID and its effectiveness. Its position has not been improved by the constant rumble of allegations of corruption, and morale was not helped by Operation Countryman, the provincial inquiry into London police corruption.

Yesterday's report may be the first evidence of a political battle shaping up within Scotland Yard about the future of the CID. Such a struggle would be reminiscent of the battle which developed when Sir Robert Mark took over as Commissioner in the mid-1970s with plans to bring the detective force into line with the rest of the Metropolitan Police.

It was felt that the CID had become a force within a force, creating antipathy with the uniformed branch.

John Miles, a builder's merchant from Leicester, winning the first human catapult championship at Redhill Marina, Ratcliffe-on-Soar near Nottingham, yesterday. The catapult was mounted on a lorry next to the River Soar.

Mr Miles was catapulted 68ft 1in into the river. He said afterwards that he would give his £150 prize to the South Lodge School for partially sighted children in London Road, Leicester.

Mr Paul Read, aged 23, a London Transport electrician from New Malden, Surrey, came second with a distance of 67ft 6in. He cut his face on the river bed.

Patsy Royale, aged 19, a petrol station employee, from Chilwell, Nottingham, came third. She was catapulted 66ft 1in. Photographs: Suresh Karadia.

## New Ireland Forum meets

By Richard Ford

The leaders of the Republic of Ireland's three main political parties and Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party are to meet today for the first session of the new Ireland Forum, which aims to draw up plans for reunification.

Failed by Mr Hume as probably the most significant initiative in Ireland since 1920, it will sit for much of the summer with the hope of producing a report by the end of the year.

The delegations at today's meeting in Dublin Castle, once the seat of English power in Ireland, represents four out of five voters in the country, although the Workers' Party, the northern Unionists and the Alliance Party have refused to take part.

Provisional Sinn Féin was not invited, although Mr Gerry

Adams, vice-president, said it would have attended.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, did not expect Unionists to take part, although he hoped that others in Northern Ireland would put ideas and views to the forum so that there was some input from Protestants.

The initial idea for the forum came from Mr Hume, and although it is widely being seen as an attempt to rescue his party's fortunes, once the detailed discussions begin it will force the republic's political parties to face what has to be done if Ireland is to be united.

"One SDLP member said: 'For too long they have talked about a united Ireland. Now they are going to have to look at what is involved, and it could be a very painful process for a lot of people'."

The forum will consider all

the issues, but social and church-state relations are likely to prove the most contentious. There are already differences of emphasis on what the forum should achieve. Dr FitzGerald hopes it will produce models for the future, while his rival, Mr Charles Haughey, leader of Fianna Fail, sees it as the first step in a process leading to round table negotiations and Britain's eventual withdrawal.

Dr FitzGerald, Mr Haughey, Mr Richard Spring, the Labour leader, and Mr Hume will lead their delegations and one of the first matters to be discussed after the formal opening will be whether the forum's work should be done in public.

The chairman of the forum will be Dr Colm O hEochá, president of University College, Galway.

Leading article, page 11

## Job strain 'killing off lecturers'

From David Jobbins, of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, Blackpool

College lecturers are being driven to early graves by the increasing strain of their jobs, a union leader claimed yesterday.

Mr Christopher Mintz, president of the 74,000-member National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, told the union's annual conference in Blackpool that 200 lecturers had died while holding posts in the current academic year.

Mr Mintz said: "This is a fantastic, ridiculous figure. To my mind it shows the pressures now being put on us."

The number of lecturers forced to give up work through nervous breakdowns had also increased dramatically.

Outside the conference hall, Mr Mintz said the strains of preparing for the Government's Youth Training Scheme, which starts in September, was a main reason. Others included the demands of new information technology and of the course - validating bodies.

"People are not putting their heads above the parapet. They are flinging themselves to death because they fear they may lose their jobs if they do not," he said.

At Croydon College, where the union is on the verge of a dispute because of an attempt by the local education authority to impose longer teaching hours, there have been five deaths in one department, he said.

The figures have come to light almost by chance during a survey of the reasons for NATFHE members leaving the union.

Mr Christopher Mintz: Warning about pressures.

## Science report

### Advances in making synthetic arteries

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Surgeons in the United States have been experimenting with the replacement of blood vessels with polyurethane tubes which are 4mm across, much narrower than it has previously been possible to achieve for surgical work with such materials as Dacron and Teflon.

The purpose is to replace small, diseased arteries, such as those in the lower leg and forearm, which may be difficult to treat but may become the source of more extensive trouble.

The artificial vessels were produced by Dr Donald Lyman, professor of materials and engineering at the University of Utah. They have been tested for artery replacement by a team working with Dr Dominic Albio, associate professor of surgery at the University of Utah Hospital, in Salt Lake City.

If the material proves satisfactory the advance will be not so much in manufacturing, they vessels but in avoiding clotting. Attempts to conduct coronary by-pass grafts with a synthetic material, rather than taking a vessel from the leg and transplanting it to the chest, have been thwarted by clotting.

The reason synthetic vessels give rise to clots is that they do not have the same natural graft is not clear.

An examination of failed clots by Dr Lyman's group confirmed the tendency of clots to originate at the junction of the transplant and the natural blood vessel. Several suggestions are given about what might begin to form at the surface of synthetic material lacks the exact spongy and elastic properties of a normal vessel.

The new material allows the albumin in the blood to bind to its surface, as in normal vessels, but it prevents platelets adhering to the surface; thus clotting is avoided.

Three implants in the laboratory made eight, nine and ten months ago are reported to be satisfactory. Source: *Doctor*, May 26, 1983.

## Housing is getting worse, Shelter says

By Our Property Correspondent

Britain's housing is getting worse, and despite Government attempts to make more money available for housing improvement, spending was lower in the last financial year than in 1979-80, according to Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless.

The situation is exacerbated by some local authorities having to "freeze" repair and improvement grants owing to the cut in government housing allocations. That is the conclusion of a confidential report circulating among local authorities and the building industry.

There are about 4.3 million homes in England which need at least £2,500 of structural improvements, equivalent to about one in five of the country's housing stock. Shelter says the number is probably at least 300,000 higher.

It says the Conservative Government "revised" the 1976 English house condition survey to imply a slight improvement up to 1981 while there was a dramatic increase of 300,000 homes unfit for habitation.

Shelter says it would cost £25,000m to do necessary repairs to the existing stock of houses in England, and it believes that estimate is conservative.

But progress in bringing housing up to standard is being hampered by cuts in local authority spending. Part of the difficulty is the way councils have to apply for grants covering housing expenditure.

Under the system housing improvement grant applications are taken with other housing activities, and any reduction in

government grants will affect cash available for improvements.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities says a number of local authorities are freezing improvement grant allocations until the situation governing the grants is resolved.

Although £400m of government cash has been earmarked for improvement schemes this year, much of it looks unlikely to be taken up while the dispute between central and local government about how the money is being spent continues.

The National Council of Building Material Producers says that without any long-term government commitment to grant aid, manufacturers and contractors are reluctant to invest and train the new recruits that would be justified. The council calls on the next government to make the present level of grants permanent.

A spokesman said: "BMP fully supports the Government approach to grant aid for repair but is concerned that the present scheme of 90 per cent grants expires in March, 1984, and as yet no indication has been given of policy after this date."

That is a sentiment echoed by Shelter. Mr Neil McIntosh, a director, said: "Improvement investment in 1982-83 is still lower than it was in 1979-80 and there is no guarantee that current spending levels will continue, let alone expand to cope."

"More money must be committed to halting the deterioration of Britain's housing if we are to achieve real results."

## Abstracts may set new records

Christie's expect to break all auction records from abstract painting when they sell the collection of Mr Armand Bartos and his wife in London on June 27. There are two works by Piet Mondrian, the Dutch pioneer of abstraction, one of which is expected to top £1m and the other more than £500,000.

The rectilinear formality of Mondrian's classic work, outlining flat areas of pure colour, is the most famous expression of the Dutch avant-garde movement known as De Stijl, which was founded in 1917. For the next 50 years the "quite straight" line advocated by the group was the dominating scene of modernity in design, especially in architecture and town planning.

Mr Bartos belonged to that generation of "modern" architects and had a distinguished



Ben Nicholson: Two paintings in Christie's sale.

career in partnership with Mr Frederick Kiesler, who had belonged to the De Stijl Group. Kiesler's concept of "The Endless House" was a milestone in twentieth-century architecture.

Mr Bartos bought his first Mondrian from the artist, who lived in New York from 1940 until his death in 1944.

Van Doesburg, the other important painter of the De Stijl group, is also represented in the collection, as is Ben Nicholson, with two paintings in his purest abstract manner under the influence of Mondrian, when he lived in London from 1938 to 1940.

The second masterpiece of the collection is Joan Miró's colourful semi-abstract canvas, "Le Port", of 1945, which is expected to reach a new record of £500,000 to £700,000. The sale also contains a highly coloured study for Fernand Léger's "La Ville", of 1919, two very rare gouaches of 1913 by Juan Gris and a 1919, two very rare gouaches of 1913 by Juan Gris and a 1959 Rothko, in white, purple and red, bought from the artist soon after it was painted.

## More riots flare in Ulster

From a Staff Reporter  
Belfast

Police in Londonderry were yesterday preparing for more rioting and petrol bombing after a second weekend of disturbances in the city.

About 350 petrol bombs were thrown at police by a gang of up to 100 youths, many of them masked, for four hours on Saturday night and early yesterday morning.

The security forces say it was a premeditated attack. Two men hijacked a van in Bogside on Friday, then stole 30 gallons of petrol from a filling station, and on Saturday people in Londonderry were aware that further trouble was likely.

Police confined the rioting to a small area of Bogside, and at one stage fired several rounds of plastic bullets at the rioters, who were shielding themselves with plywood.

About 200 youths recently pelted the Royal Ulster Constabulary with some 500 petrol bombs during the worst rioting Londonderry has seen since the hunger strikes two years ago.

The renewed comes as Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, is attempting to increase its support in nationalist areas. In Londonderry Mr Martin McGuinness is challenging Mr John Hume, the Social Democratic and Labour Party leader, for the nationalist vote.

## Army sales end

The last of the sales at Ruddington, near Nottingham, of Ministry of Defence surplus equipment is to be held on June 13. Nearly £1,000m of Army stock.

## BA talks may lead to service cuts

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Mr Colin Marshall, chief executive, said that the airline was a formidable force in the United Kingdom and Ireland that it was before the cost-cutting. But "we must consider the extent to which our operations are vulnerable to erosion by the growing number of airlines seeking to expand their operations."

Welcoming the joint study, Mr Colin Vardell, chairman of the British Airways Trades Union Council, said: "Most emphatically we do not see this exercise as merely a second attempt further to reduce staff in the areas we have already studied in isolation."

"The work will be our endeavour to suggest the future strategy of British Airways in the United Kingdom against a background of a changing market and any possible deregulation changes that may come along."

A particular study will be made of American experience of deregulation in order to "benefit from their painful lessons," Mr Vardell said.

British Airways has reduced staff from 39,000 to 37,500 over the past three years; the management is not prepared to rule out further reductions because of the continuing recession and fierce competition which now affects the airline on its domestic as well as its international routes.

Mr Iain Sproat, aviation minister in the outgoing Government, is a strong believer in some form of deregulation on domestic routes, and if the Conservatives are returned with an increased majority, measures to foster greater competition, in line with last week's People Express decision, are almost certain.

## 4-day protest will blockade Nato base

By Nicholas Tiammas

Final preparations were under way at the weekend for the peace movement's most ambitious direct action, an attempt to blockade the USAF F1-11 bomber base at Upper Heyford, in Oxfordshire, for four days, round the clock, starting tomorrow.

The blockade has been organized by the peace camp at Upper Heyford, a group of 16 men and women who have been camped on a muddy driveway by the base since Easter last year. It is being supported, though not organized by CND.

Since February representatives of the camp have been touring CND's regions organizing support, each region being allocated a day of the blockade, which the camp says should involve thousands of people.

There have, of course, been blockades before, most notably at Greenham Common and at the Royal Ordnance Factory in Burghfield, Berkshire, where nuclear weapons are made. Most, however, have lasted just a day or have included Bank holidays.

The Upper Heyford blockade is intended to last for four working days. It involves a fully operational nuclear Nato base, whereas Greenham Common is still little more than a building site preparing for the arrival of cruise missiles. Its timing is significant. Coming in the middle of the election campaign, it will focus the camp's and CND's position not just on cruise and Trident, but also on existing nuclear bases.

To the peace camp Upper Heyford is the "forgotten" base. While Greenham Common has attracted most of the publicity, more than seventy people have been arrested at Upper Heyford, trying to prevent the building of

the extension to the base to house F1-11s, aircraft packed with nuclear jamming devices intended to prolong the operational life of the F1-11 bombers.

Mr Philip Tierney, aged 23, a former psychiatric nurse who has lived at the camp since February, said: "People do not seem to realize that there are F1-11s here already, loaded with nuclear weapons and ready to go."

The arrival of the F1-11s next year will turn the bombers into a "first strike" force, the campers claim. "My interpretation," Mr Tierney says, "is that they are planning for a nuclear war."

Opinion in the surrounding villages about the camp is divided and largely hostile. A local woman has provided a field for the camp's use.

A local public house, its walls lined with American baseball caps and its bar with United States servicemen, has banned people from the peace camp, but the camp has received strong support from CND groups in Oxford, Banbury and Bicester.

With the growth of the peace camp's activities, the Ministry of Defence has responded by laying miles of extra barbed wire around and beneath the perimeter fence. All those arriving for the blockade are expected to have taken part in non-violent direct action training. And while the camp worries about outsiders trying to stir up trouble, Miss Helen Blackwell, one of the group, says: "The non-violence is actually more important than closing the base."

## Clearance plan 'would blight Norfolk Broads'

A plan to bulldoze more than a hundred holiday homes in the Norfolk Broads to "restore the area to its natural beauty" would blight the region for decades it was claimed yesterday.

The clearance campaign is one option being considered by the Broads authority after publication of a consultant's report in March. It has provoked protests from residents of the holiday homes along the river Thurne, who were not consulted.

The residents, in their report published yesterday, said the clearance would destroy £2m of holiday investments, cause "irreparable personal loss" for 200 families, and mean fewer local jobs.

The authority is also criticized for using procedures which do not allow the tenants' right of appeal.

## Stamp duty interest lost because of mail backlog

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government may be losing large sums in interest on stamp duty because of huge backlogs of unopened mail at stamp offices.

Solicitors are complaining that the Bristol Stamp Office is so understaffed that more than eight days' post has accumulated. Delays at the Aqueation Stamp Office at Worthing can run to several months.

Mr Peter Lutz, Secretary of the Association of South Western Law Societies, said: "The situation is ridiculous. I have had complaints since Christmas from members of various law societies from all over the south-west who come to me in desperation."

Each day's post at the Bristol Stamp Office, he said, represented on average £250,000 of cash in stamp duty for the Government. "Simple arithmetic will therefore show that the Government is losing the equivalent of £500 to £600 a day in lost interest on the sums involved."

He said the Government must also be losing interest through delays at the Worthing office, which deals with all stamp adjudications. Delays there can run to several months. He sent one case in September

and received a written reply only this month. The matter is still unresolved.

An Inland Revenue spokesman said the department was aware of the delays, there had been a great increase in the flow of traffic, mainly due to property conveyancing.

In the Bristol office some relief staff had been drafted in, but the reduction in some areas was slow and it was not possible to say when matters would be back to normal.

## Sikh march

About 35,000 Sikhs marched yesterday from a rally in Hyde Park, London, to the Indian High Commission in support of Sikhs in the Punjab who are demanding political and religious concessions from the Indian Government.

Overseas selling prices  
In the London market, the price of gold was £1,000.00 per ounce. The price of silver was £10.00 per ounce. The price of platinum was £1,500.00 per ounce. The price of palladium was £1,200.00 per ounce. The price of rhodium was £1,800.00 per ounce. The price of iridium was £1,600.00 per ounce. The price of ruthenium was £1,400.00 per ounce. The price of cobalt was £1,200.00 per ounce. The price of nickel was £1,000.00 per ounce. The price of copper was £0.800.00 per ounce. The price of zinc was £0.700.00 per ounce. The price of lead was £0.600.00 per ounce. The price of tin was £0.500.00 per ounce. The price of antimony was £0.400.00 per ounce. The price of bismuth was £0.300.00 per ounce. The price of arsenic was £0.200.00 per ounce. The price of selenium was £0.100.00 per ounce. The price of tellurium was £0.050.00 per ounce. The price of vanadium was £0.020.00 per ounce. The price of chromium was £0.010.00 per ounce. The price of manganese was £0.005.00 per ounce. The price of iron was £0.002.00 per ounce. The price of cobalt was £0.001.00 per ounce. The price of nickel was £0.000.500.00 per ounce. The price of copper was £0.000.250.00 per ounce. The price of zinc was £0.000.125.00 per ounce. The price of lead was £0.000.062.00 per ounce. The price of tin was £0.000.031.00 per ounce. The price of antimony was £0.000.015.00 per ounce. The price of bismuth was £0.000.007.00 per ounce. The price of arsenic was £0.000.003.00 per ounce. The price of selenium was £0.000.001.00 per ounce. The price of tellurium was £0.000.000.500.00 per ounce. The price of vanadium was £0.000.000.250.00 per ounce. The price of chromium was £0.000.000.125.00 per ounce. The price of manganese was £0.000.000.062.00 per ounce. The price of iron was £0.000.000.031.00 per ounce. The price of cobalt was £0.000.000.015.00 per ounce. The price of nickel was £0.000.000.007.00 per ounce. The price of copper was £0.000.000.003.00 per ounce. 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## Shopping centres built in 1960s need urgent repair and modernizing

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Dozens of shopping centres built less than 20 years ago need work done on them urgently, a leading design consultant says. He believes it will cost millions of pounds to bring the centres up to modern standards.

Many high streets throughout the country were rejuvenated during the 1960s as developers and retail chains tried to follow modern shopping trends. But it is now believed that up to 80 per cent of 11 million sq ft of new shopping schemes developed between 1965 and 1969 need urgent repair and modernization to bring them up to the present day standards.

Conran Associates, the design group headed by Sir Terence Conran, has joined forces with a leading chartered surveying firm, Michael Laurie and Partners, to improve many of them.

The partnership has identified at least twenty big shopping centres, mainly in the South, which need work ur-

gently. And the design group has been appointed by the Prudential insurance group to provide an improvement scheme for the old shopping centre in Basingstoke.

Mr David Salter, managing director of Conran Associates, believes it will cost between £3m and £5m to modernize the 476,000 sq ft centre built in 1969 by the property group, Town & City, and the local authority.

"Many of the shopping centres which were built during the 1960s did little more than replace the linear street system which has dominated our shopping for centuries. In design terms there is a lot wrong with the centres, which were constructed during that decade."

Today shoppers require more than a simple collection of shops, Mr Salter says. They need complete environments which are attractive both to shoppers and retailers.

Most of the centres built during the 1960s were open, providing no protection against the elements, and many do not offer basic facilities.

In contrast, centres built today are covered and air-conditioned and offer a wide range of services, which can include a staff-controlled nursery and play centre, promenade-type restaurants and snack bars, as well as an extensive choice of shops. Mr Salter believes many of the older centres lack identity.

Conran Associates is an offshoot from Sir Terence's retail chain Habitat, which was launched in the 1960s. Since the design group's formation it has worked extensively in retailing.

It is believed this is the first time designers have teamed up with development consultants to offer a package to upgrade some of Britain's older shopping centres, which could become obsolete unless work is undertaken quickly.

## Family sell furniture to help tribes

From Our Correspondent Ipswich

Charity began at home yesterday for a widow and her four children after they saw most of their furniture and possessions sold to help starving tribes in Africa.

Mrs Joan Kerr, aged 45, of Frogs Hall Road, Lindsey, Suffolk, decided to sell her household "luxuries" after watching a harrowing television film about the famine in Ethiopia.

She said yesterday: "I suddenly realized that we did not need all these things and they could be used to bring life and hope to people in real need."

At a public auction in Lindsey village hall on Saturday 135 lots from Mrs Kerr's home were sold for more than £3,000, which she is giving to Oxfam's Ethiopia appeal.

The dining room table, chairs and a dish washer, as well as pictures, mirrors and bedside lamps went under the hammer. The highest bid was £355 for the dining room suite and the smallest was £1 for a stone ginger beer bottle that Mrs Kerr dug up in her garden.

"All we have left is our beds, a few personal things, an old cooker and fridge, and my washing machine. I felt a bit guilty keeping that, but with four children I could not face the thought of doing without it," she said.

Her children all contributed to the sale. Timothy, aged 19, handed over his motor cycle and crash helmet and Emily, aged 14 her youngest daughter, parted with her favourite horse pictures and toys.

Mrs Kerr plans to refurbish her luxury modern home with second-hand goods from junk shops. She added: "I hope our gesture will make other people stop and think about the plight of the starving."

## Rembrandt theft motive a mystery

By David Nicholson-Lord

Security is to be tightened further at Dulwich College picture gallery, in south London, from where the £1m Rembrandt which is earning the sobriquet of Britain's most purloined painting disappeared again at the weekend.

A gang made off with the portrait of Jacob de Gheyn III at 1am on Saturday, even though the police arrived three minutes after the alarm sounded. It was the fourth time the painting had been stolen in 16 years.

Suggestions of negligence were rejected yesterday by Mrs Giles Waterfield, the gallery's director, who said that after the last theft, in 1981, £20,000 had been spent on security measures recommended by police and consultants. Pictures had been individually alarmed and screwed to the wall, night security had been updated and new locks, bolts and grilles installed.

The thieves used ladders to enter through the skylights. The gallery says it cannot afford night staff but will now install more bars and grilles on skylights. The police declined to

comment on the gallery's security.

Customs officers and police at ports have been warned to look out for the painting, but since it is regarded as unsalable on anything resembling an open market both its destination and the motives of its abductors remain a mystery.

Mr Waterfield said it might be destined for a private collector, "who might get a thrill from the fact that it is stolen".

He appealed to the gang to keep the picture away from extremes of heat and cold and not to move it too much. The painting is on wood and thus especially vulnerable to damp.

The Rembrandt, painted in 1632 and measuring 18in by 12in, was also stolen in 1967 and 1973, on the latter occasion by a man who said he had taken it to make a copy. It was found hidden in his coat.

In 1981 it was recovered, a few days after the theft, in a London taxi after the thief had apparently panicked.

The police want to talk to the driver of an orange three-wheel vehicle parked near the gallery at the time of the theft.



Tea cubs: Isla St Clair, the television personality, being served tea in bed yesterday at the Waldorf Hotel, in London, to launch the National Cub Scout Tea-Making Fortnight. Waiting on her are boys from the 15th Hastings Cub Pack, in Sussex.

## World Conservation Strategy: 1

### Farm that flowers without chemicals

The World Conservation Strategy is a survival plan for nature in a world dominated by the human race. The Prince of Wales will introduce the official British response to it on June 8.

Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent, explains in the first of three articles how it is practised in the Cotswolds.

Bill Elliott has lived in the same Wiltshire farmhouse for all but three months of his 50 years. When his landlord died four years ago the new owner was keen for him to stay.

Like millions of farmers across the world, Mr Elliott has little time to examine the World Conservation Strategy and its advice about enabling wildlife to survive amid agriculture. His windswept downland estate, now dotted with buttercups, is classified under the strategy as "permanent pasture", a type of usage that occupies almost a quarter of the land surface of the Earth.

The strategy, an appeal to governments, was issued by international conservation

agencies three years ago with the help of the United Nations environment programme. It calls on governments to conserve nature before it is squeezed out of existence by man-made pressures.

The strategy defines permanent pasture as "land used for five years or more for herbaceous forage crops, whether cultivated or wild". Bill Elliott's land fits that definition, with one important exception: his landlord estimates that much of his 600 acres has been used in that way for 1,000 years.

While the neighbours' fields are densely planted with corn down to Mr Elliott's fence, his land is dotted every summer with a rich selection of yellow, red and purple wild flowers. Pink and purple orchids grow in the fields and white ones in the wood. Owls, hares and partridge breed on the farm and butterflies feast on the rich carpet of flowers near the dewpond.

Mr Elliott says proudly that much of the land has never been treated with chemical

fertilizers or sprays. The steep down at the end of the farm has escaped the revolution of the past 50 years which has changed much of the grazing downland of England to uniform cornfields. "It is definitely the two world wars that have saved it", he explained.

His land is next to the military complex, centres on Salisbury Plain, and lies a short drive from Bulford camp and Tidworth garrison. In both world wars the land was commandeered for infantry and artillery training while all the neighbouring farmers were told to dig and plough for victory.

"Soil is a crucial life-support system", the World Conservation Strategy states. Mr Elliott is convinced that his animals are healthier on their diet of wild grasses and flowers than they would be on grass from one of the commercial seed mixtures. It is almost as precious to botanists as the monument of Stonehenge near by is to archaeologists.

The land has not survived by

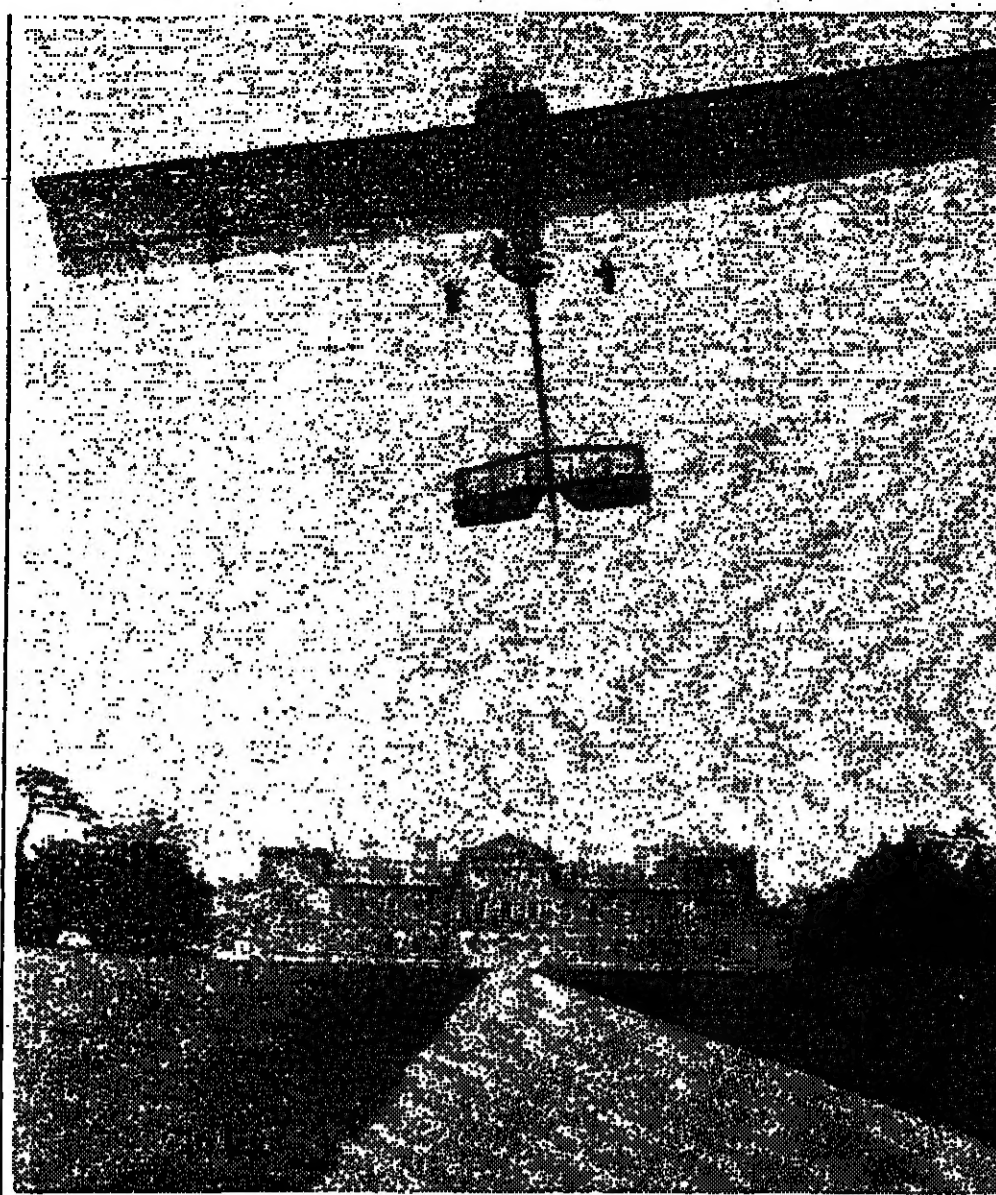
good luck alone. It is one of 4,000 official sites of special scientific interest and one of only 171 national nature reserves. Its owner is the Nature Conservancy Council, the statutory agency which administers wildlife law. Mr Elliott's home is in effect Quango Farm.

It represents on the ground almost everything that the World Conservation Strategy has demanded through countless documents, maps and speeches.

If the land was sold it would be covered with infant shoots of grain by Christmas.

The 500 pages of reports in the British response to the strategy will provide the next Government with a blueprint for implementing the strategy all over the country, and not just on carefully safeguarded morsels such as Quango Farm. Professor Timothy O'Riordan, of the School of Environmental Studies at the University of East Anglia, wrote the countryside report in the British response.

Tomorrow: The inner city



Light-off: Gerry Breen in his Pathfinder J taking off from the drive at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, in rehearsal for today's microlight display (Photograph: Jonathan Player).

## How the public got the best seats for the ceremony

### Behind-the-screens story of the coronation

By Kenneth Gosling

"It was a close-run thing," Sir Fife Clark recalls, "whether the actual ceremony, these really private moments, would ever get on the television screens and be seen by one of the biggest audiences in history."

Most people, certainly those aged over 40, have a tale to tell about the coronation, which took place in a rainy London 30 years ago this week. Sir Fife, who celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday yesterday, was closer than most to the central figures involved in the months leading up to June 2, 1953, the day Elizabeth was crowned queen.

Sir Fife was public relations adviser to the Government and, for the Coronation, to the

Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, the man who was brilliantly to mastermind the events of the day.

It had started badly. "It was a very delicate question, of course - a matter of reversing a decision taken unanimously by the coronation joint committee and the coronation commission and approved by the Cabinet, that no television cameras would be allowed west of the choir screen in Westminster Abbey."

"A great audience would see nothing of the main ceremony. When I saw this I was, of course, astonished. I took it up first, pointing out the implications, with Lord Swinton, (coordinator of Home Information Services.) That was in

October and the ban was not finally removed until two months later.

"You have to remember one of the remarkable things about all this Churchill, the Prime Minister, was not a man of the television age at all. He never appeared on television. There was no television set in No 10. Churchill was a radio and press man - he seldom looked at the set there was at Chequers."

"But though he did not believe in Cabinet ministers going on television, once I got him interested in this he went into all the details and really took command of the issue."

Few other people, apart from the BBC, were really interested, Sir Fife said. Civil

servants and professional classes were vigorously opposed to the whole ceremony being televised.

"What nobody noted, even though No 10 was regularly patrolled by correspondents, was the meeting called by Churchill one morning, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl Marshall and the Queen's private secretary, when they made the decision to take steps to reverse the decision."

Sir Fife will be watching this Thursday at his home in Rottingdean, Sussex, when the BBC recreates the events of the day.

Organization of the coronation Page 10

## Support for two-year degrees

Strong support for the idea of two-year degrees in place of the present three-year minimum has come from the Council for National Academic Awards, which approves all courses in polytechnics and other higher education colleges outside the universities.

The council envisages a range of new qualifications below the level of the three-year honours degree, some of which would be more suitable for the growing number of part-time students.

A new paper from the council, to be circulated to the 130 colleges and polytechnics offering degrees for which it is responsible, is strikingly close in its recommendations to the conclusions of the Leverhulme inquiry into the future of higher education, which reported on Friday.

Leverhulme proposes that more students should be studying part-time and more should consider degree courses slightly below the present pattern of three years' full-time study. It also considers that more students should be permitted to interrupt their studies for example to work for a period, and continue later. In that way more students might "work through college" along American lines.

The council proposes a revival of the qualification known as the Diploma in Higher Education. It has been available for some years but has not won support either in colleges or to employers. Ideally, the council says, that diploma would be a useful qualification in itself or serve as a good introduction to a full three-years honours degree.

Engine revived

A lorry engine which spent three months in the sea after it sank with the ferry European Gateway off Harwich last September started the first time when brought ashore. The Bedford 500 engine needed a new starter motor and new oil.

## Migraine 'relieved by plant leaf sandwiches'

Migraine sufferers, disappointed with the orthodox drugs their doctors prescribe, are turning to a centuries-old herbal remedy and finding that it works, a research chemist claims in *Mims Medical Magazine*, it is made from the leaves of the feverfew plant, a member of the chrysanthemum family found in many gardens.

Feverfew in bread and butter sandwiches taken with honey to disguise the bitter taste is proving so effective a treatment that an "epidemic" of leaf-chewing is under way, Dr E. S. Johnson, reader in pharmacology at King's College, London, writes.

Of 300 chewers, almost all of whom had their migraine diagnosed by doctors, 70 per cent claimed their attacks were less frequent, less painful or both.

About a third had no further migraine attacks after starting

on the plant, and four-fifths of those who stopped taking it had a recurrence of severe migraine within a week or two.

A formal, controlled medical trial is under way at the City of London Migraine Clinic, which is associated with St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Feverfew, Dr Johnson writes, has been called the aspirin of the eighteenth century, the rediscovery of its properties has been made entirely by patients who have passed it - to other sufferers.

New chemical structures which can counter such substances as histamine and prostaglandins in the body, have been isolated from the plant and could account for its properties.

Dr Johnson points out that no toxicity tests have been carried out, so it is unlikely that the Department of Health will approve the cure.

## Police raid the wrong homes twice in a night

From Our Correspondent Torbay

The police are to investigate how a team of detectives raided two wrong houses on the same night.

The first raid took place on May 21 at the home of Mr and Mrs Nicholas Carder, who said they returned home and thought they had been burgled. Two policemen told them later that they had a search warrant for a house 200 yards away.

The second raid on the same night was at the home of Mr and Mrs William Sheriff. The police were looking for the couple's son-in-law Mr Roger Symons in connection with stolen television sets. But Mr Symons, who had a police record, died seven years ago.

Mr Sheriff, aged 68, of Horsesham Cottages, Honicknowle, Plymouth, said: "Once they have your name on file it sticks". His wife, aged 62,



Mr and Mrs Carder: Thought they had been burgled.

said: "When they realized that Roger was dead they left without searching."

Mr and Mrs Carder, of Dicklemore Lane, Honicknowle, say they face a bill of about £100 for damage they claim was done

Their eldest son, Mr Stephen Carder, aged 32, who was there when the police arrived, said last night: "They had a folded up piece of paper and said they had come to search the house."

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# Thatcher aides believe even 'rough patch' cannot stop them now

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The rough passage which Mrs Margaret Thatcher warned her party workers to expect to meet in the middle of the general election campaign has yet to materialize.

Tomorrow she will set out on board her BAC One-Eleven for the second half of her campaign tour, after the natural break of Williamsburg and the Bank Holiday, in the knowledge that only a catastrophe can prevent her winning a second term.

The remainder of her election tour, therefore, will not involve a big change in strategy, of which the overriding aim has always been "to hold what we have".

Mrs Thatcher, who began the campaign by saying that she was cautiously optimistic, will say the same today if asked. The mood in her camp from the start, however, has been of supreme confidence, enhanced by all that has happened since.

Her aides cannot resist speculating on the size of her majority after June 9, but they do so out of her hearing. Mrs Thatcher, the consummate campaign candidate, will not allow anyone to take anything for granted, precisely because she wants as big a majority as possible.

If the polls continue to show the Tories with a commanding lead, Mrs Thatcher's tactics this week and next will be to develop the theme propounded in her frank chat with jour-

nalists in a press conference last Friday at Newbury race course: that Britain needs a strong government by a healthy majority to regain its once proud place on the world stage.

She admitted then that she was looking for "an unusually large majority". But any discussions she permits on what happens after June 9 will be prefaced, as that one was, with the words "First we have to win".

As the Thatcher machine has coasted through Cornwall, South Wales, Kent, Norfolk and Yorkshire, it has seemed that nothing can impede her smooth progress. An observer joining the tour likened it to a coronation.

Locations have been chosen to cause the least political embarrassment and kept secret (in most cases) both for security reasons and to reduce the possibility of demonstrations.

"There is no gain for us in television pictures showing the Prime Minister to be unpopular in certain parts", one official admitted candidly last week.

Whether the Prime Minister would totally agree is doubtful. Her most enjoyable day of the campaign was last Wednesday, when some genuine hecklers unwisely appeared in her path. She delighted the Tory faithful in Norfolk with two devastating put-downs. "They cannot stand facts. I am giving you facts,

facts, facts", she shouted in Dereham. "Don't get so excited, dear boy", she exclaimed at the Royal Norfolk showground.

Mrs Thatcher is at her best in such confrontations, and relishes them. But it is unlikely that there will be many more of them. After the cautiously worded manifesto, Safety First would perhaps be the aptest motto for the 1983 campaign.

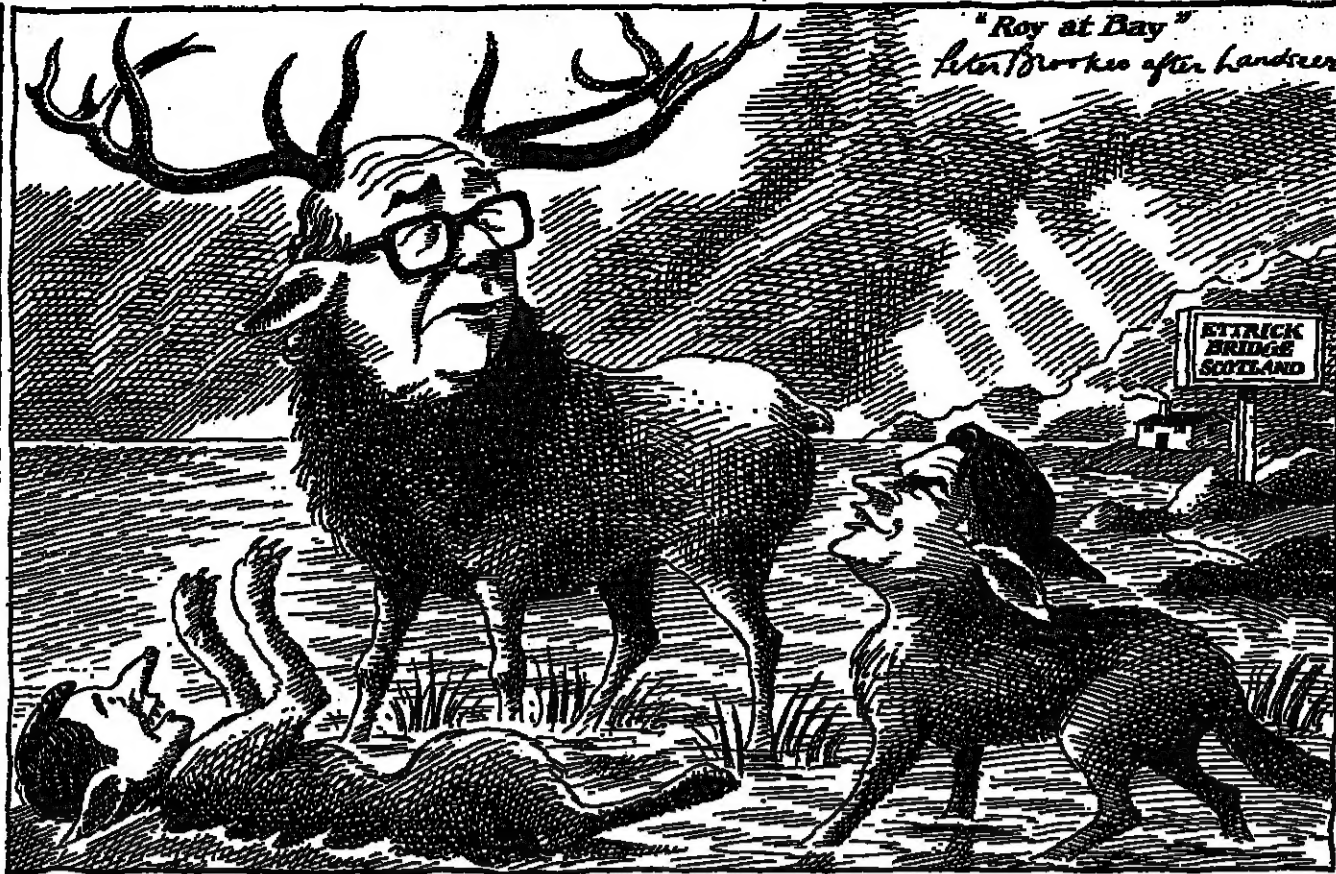
Mrs Thatcher's tour organizers have complied with her wishes to see "her own people" in the Tory heartlands, and to help her candidates in marginal Tory-held seats.

The campaign speeches have been expertly constructed for the maximum impact. Aware that unemployment was the most dangerous weapon in the armoury of her opponents, Mrs Thatcher attacked rather than defended on the issue at her adoption meeting in Finchley, presenting the Conservative Party as the best hope for future jobs.

The Prime Minister's closest advisers believe their strongest card to be the Labour manifesto, which she quotes from at every opportunity.

Mrs Thatcher will work for the very last vote because she has a vision of Britain under her leadership returning to a position of eminence in the world.

As she said last Friday, she finds leadership "comes naturally".



## Jenkins image under pressure

By Barrie Clements

Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Alliance, now has 10 days to get his electoral act together after the strong criticism he encountered yesterday at Mr David Steel's home at Ettrick Bridge, Scotland.

He stood accused, as the Alliance's choice for Prime Minister, of being primarily responsible for an indifferent performance in the opinion polls. An aptura had been detected, but there is a long way to go.

There is little doubt that Mr Jenkins is in urgent need of what his Welsh compatriot would call "hwyl" - while loosely translated means oomph.

There have been flashes of muted extroversion and enthusiasm, such as in Kent, and even more so when he returned to Glasgow last Friday to the scene of his election triumph 16 months ago at Hillhead.

In Kent, the "battle bus" - now ditched in order to speed up the campaign - arrived in one town on a beautiful morning to the strains of the theme from *Chariots of Fire* and a party worker who declared that only the social democrats could bring the sun to Sittingbourne High Street.

In Glasgow, Mr Jenkins energetically jumped a bus queue to take a five-minute ride (someone else paid) and then dived into another queue at the other end with something approaching animation.

But thus far in the campaign, his policies and method of electioneering have been characterised by moderation of such a militant and extreme nature as to be open to the charge of impotence.

Hands are shaken, but backs remain unslapped; conversations are engaged in, but badinage avoided; a tiny repertoire of gestures are drawn upon, but they never tip over into theatricality. The style is presidential, as befits the former head of the European Commission. But there is no phalanx of guards, no coterie of bureaucrats, and little in the way of tumult.

In fact, in Warrington, a constituency where he was defeated before he turned his

attentions to Glasgow, he arrived on the afternoon of early closing day and by the time we got to Rochdale and an ample welcome from Mr Cyril Smith, the shops were closing and the few shoppers left were scuttling home.

There have been other endearing organization problems. The "battle bus" had every appearance of semi-modernity, but in fact was a householder whose equipment - telephone, coffee machine, photocopier - all steadfastly refused to work.

But here has been some awareness of the importance of public relations - the dreaded claret had been banned from the bus in favour of Bick and Chianti - but journalists seem to be regarded as a necessary appendage rather than potentially impressionable young people with immediate access to millions of people.

For the media, while after all is the main conduit to the electorate, the experience has been largely existentialist. Questions are answered with impeccable politeness, but one is left feeling afterwards that the query and answer were pointless.

Mr Jenkins, Dr Owen and Mr Steel at yesterday's summit

## Labour leaders clarify defence policy stance

Mr Michael Foot and Mr Denis Healey yesterday continued to hedge Labour's pledge to renounce Polaris within the lifetime of a Parliament. The Labour leader said in two separate interviews that he fully intended to pursue a non-nuclear defence policy. But he repeatedly emphasized the key qualification: that a Labour government would have to judge the matter, in the light of circumstances, at the time.

He said in a phone-in on independent radio: "We are intending to get rid of Polaris, carrying through our non-nuclear policy", adding, "of course, the Government must have the power to judge the circumstances as we proceed."

Pressed on the same point during a London Weekend Television *Weekend World* interview, he said that the Polaris pledge stood. "Nothing I have said, and nothing

that has been said since, alters what is in our manifesto." He added: "Of course, a British government has the right to judge these matters..." and he insisted that there was no difference of view between himself and Mr Healey, his deputy.

In an interview with Independent Radio News, Mr Healey said: "All the arguments about defence have shown the Labour Party united, although Mr Callaghan, on perhaps two per cent of the total issue, says that on one particular thing he would take a different view from the rest of the movement in five years' time."

Mr Healey said on May 16, in a BBC television interview, that Labour would only give up Polaris "if we got adequate concessions from the Soviet Union." He has since distanced himself from Mr Callaghan.

## Boost for Liberals in target seats

The SDP-Liberal Alliance has gained significant ground in 20 of its target seats, according to a poll of more than 800 people by Harris Research for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* (Barbara Day writes).

The poll, taken on May 25, 26 and 27 covered 20 seats where the Alliance has its best chance and where Liberal candidates finished in first or second place at the last election. Each is being fought by the Liberals.

The results were: Conservative 43 per cent (a 5 per cent drop since May 22), Labour 20 per cent (4 per cent drop), Alliance 36 per cent (8 per cent increase) and others 1 per cent.

**LATEST OPINION POLLS**  
Sample taken May 24/25 by MORI for Sunday Times (election panel):  
Conservative 46%  
Labour 30%  
Alliance 23%  
Others 1%

Sample taken by Marplan May 27 for the Sunday Mirror:  
Conservative 45%  
Labour 31%  
Alliance 19%  
Others 5%

Sample taken by Gallup May 24/25/26 for the Sunday Telegraph:  
Conservative 49%  
Labour 31%  
Alliance 18%  
Others 2%

Sample taken by Harris Research May 26/27 for the Observer:  
Conservative 47%  
Labour 30%  
Alliance 21%  
Others 2%

## Unions go into top gear

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders, alarmed by the evidence of the opinion polls, are today launching the second phase of their campaign to win their members' votes for Labour.

The "big guns" of the labour movement are being wheeled out every day to speak all over the country in support of Mr Michael Foot's attempt to unseat Mrs Margaret Thatcher. But privately, hopes are dwindling after what is candidly admitted to have been "a disastrous week" for the party.

Mr David Bassett, chairman of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory (TULV), will today open the second leg of the union

campaign with a tour of marginal constituencies in the North-west. "We are going to work very hard during the remainder of the campaign to get our message across to trade unionists," he said.

Officials of TULV are expected to produce initiatives later this week concentrating on unemployment.

But it is privately conceded that Labour and the unions still face a credibility problem even among working class people in getting across the party's message that a vote for the Foot programme will be a vote for jobs.

## Campaign speeches

Today's main speeches are:

**LABOUR**  
London: St John's Wood: Michael Foot, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Tony Benn, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Tony Benn, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Tony Benn, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Tony Benn, 10.30pm.

**SDP/LIBERAL**  
London: St John's Wood: David Steel, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: David Steel, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: David Steel, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: David Steel, 10.30pm.

**CONSERVATIVE**  
London: St John's Wood: Margaret Thatcher, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Margaret Thatcher, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Margaret Thatcher, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Margaret Thatcher, 10.30pm.

**OTHERS**  
London: St John's Wood: Others, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Others, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Others, 10.30pm. Hammersmith: Others, 10.30pm.

## Foot lectures Wall on unity

From David Felton, Bradford

THE labour Party staged a performance in a wet, cold Bradford on Saturday night that only a party with its back to the wall, struggling to cope with differing internal ideologies, could manage to pull off.

The play, some would call it a tragedy, was in three dramatic acts. The first belonged to Mr Pat Wall, perhaps the best known Militant Tendency supporter, who is fighting the election for Labour in Bradford North, much against the wishes of Mr Michael Foot.

Act two was reserved for the party leader, who for the third time in this election campaign was sharing a platform with supporters of Militant, which in the past he has called "a pestilential nuisance".

The finale was left to Mr Arthur Scargill, favourite son of the Yorkshire left, who sent the audience home happy with some aggressive knockabout rhetoric, largely at the expense

of the "hyenas" of the press. But what the audience had come for, as had the dozens of journalists, television and radio people, was to watch the performance of Mr Wall and Mr Foot. Would the leader publicly endorse Mr Wall?

The answer to both questions was in the negative. Mr Foot arrived on stage in an electric atmosphere, accompanied by marching music, after Mr Wall had spoken. The leader shook hands with several on the platform but not Mr Wall, who was furthest from him.

The Victorian splendour of the St George's Hall had echoed to the chants of "Magie on" from sections of the 2,000 audience long before Mr Wall went to the podium. He received a rapturous standing ovation before he had said a word.

His speech was brief, just over four minutes, and fiery. He wanted to see a country where children could be raised in "peace, dignity and harmony".

He sat down to a second standing ovation, led on the platform by Mr Scargill. There were many Wall supporters in the audience who displayed banners from the balcony saying "Vote Pat Wall, Labour. Socialism, the only hope for the future".

Mr Foot spoke about the achievements of the candidates on the platform, there was a brief mention of Mr Scargill, then he turned to Mr Wall to deliver a warning as to his future conduct.

The key part was: "When we are elected as Labour MPs we have to give a fresh undertaking, a fresh obligation to uphold the constitution of the Labour Party, which is a very old and very important element of the way we do our business."

## CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Dundee East

### Testing time for nationalists

**CANDIDATES**  
G Wilson SNP  
C Bowman Lab  
Mrs B Vaughan C  
S Rottger L/All

The city of Dundee has a long tradition of political independence and voting for individuals rather than party labels. Among those who have represented it in Parliament this century have been Winston Churchill, Michael Foot's elder brother, Dingle (both elected Liberals), the Labour maverick John Strachey and a prohibitionist who stood on an anti-drink platform.

Gordon Wilson, who is defending Dundee East for the Scottish Nationalist Party, has been the most recent beneficiary of this tradition. Although the nationalists have never done well in local elections, he has so far held on to the seat that he won in February, 1974, largely through his personal popularity. This time, however, he is likely to face his severest test at the polls.

Mr Wilson, an affable, articulate and impressively well-informed solicitor, who is chairman of the SNP, will be standing on his record as a constituency MP who has done much to promote the image and prosperity of Dundee by helping to get an enterprise zone established in the city and to attract big development projects. He would like to expand the city's docks by introducing a regular passenger and freight service to Germany.

He adopted a vigorous, American-style campaign with loudspeakers on his bus blaring

#### Profile of Dundee East

1981 % Own Occ 25  
1981 % Loc Auth 62  
1981 % Mid C 11  
1981 % Prof man 11  
1979 electorate 63,500  
1979 BBC/ITN national result SNP maj 2,200

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid C: proportion of retired professionals; % Prof man: proportion of professional workers; % Elect: proportion of electors; % Nationalist: proportion of voters who voted for the SNP in the 1979 election.

Current electors: Wilson RG (Scott Nat 29,497; Field 1,491; 11,076; Townsend BRT 6,512; Brodie C 11,217; Bannerman R 11,076; Scott Nat maj 2,218).

out the song "Gordon Wilson Cares for Scotland", set, somewhat inappropriately, to the Welsh hymn tune, *Cwm Rhonda*.

Mr Wilson has undoubtedly been helped in the last three elections by tactical voting by Conservatives and moderate Labour supporters to keep out left wing Labour candidates. His last Labour opponent was Jimmy Reid, the fiery, ex-communist Clydesdale shipbuilders' leader. This time he may face a more formidable opponent in Charles Bowman, an ASLEF member and railway driver's instructor, aged 58, who is the first local Labour candidate in Dundee East since George Thomson (now Lord Thomson of Monifieth) who held the seat until 1973.

Mr Bowman, who claims to be an authority on the life and work of Robert Burns, describes himself as being on the left of

his party. As a former leader of the Dundee district council he presided over a rise of 150% and had the PLO flag flying over the city chambers.

Locally, he considers that unemployment, standing at over 16 per cent in Dundee, is the key issue.

Although Dundee East looks like being a two-horse contest between the SNP and Labour it would be dangerous to write off the Conservatives' chances. They have a formidable candidate in Mrs Barbara Vaughan, a lecturer aged 43 who is convener of the education committee of Tayside regional council. She regards unilateral disarmament, supported by both Labour and the Nationalists, as the key issue and believes she can win if she can dislodge those who have previously voted tactically for Mr Wilson to keep Labour out.

Fighting for the Alliance is Stephen Rottger, A Liberal, aged 33, the accommodation officer at the university. He is a former personal assistant to Mr Dick Tavener, and is campaigning through house meetings at which supporters invite their neighbours and friends to hear him speaking.

The regional council elections last May show the extent to which Mr Wilson's vote is based on personal rather than party factors. The SNP picked up only 19 per cent of the vote, compared with 37 per cent for Labour, 31 per cent for the Conservatives and 13 per cent for the Alliance.

Ian Bradley



Mr Wilson: Adopting a vigorous, American-style campaign



Mr Sumberg: "Labour voters fear the left"

## CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Bury South

### A gambler's nightmare

#### CANDIDATES

D. Boden (Lab)  
K. Evans (SDP/All)  
D. Sumberg (C/All)

The most adventurous of gamblers would shy away from betting on the Bury South result, a three-horse race in which even the jockeys have little idea of their likely placing at the finishing post.

The new Lancashire constituency consists of three areas: Prestwich, Whitefield and Radcliffe. That they are called from two previously held Labour seats should make Derek Boden, the 46-year-old Labour candidate, odds-on favourite. But it doesn't.

At the local elections earlier this month Labour won only one new seat on Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, still leaving the Tories in control with a comfortable majority of six. Labour still fared better than the SDP and Liberals who between them fielded 16 candidates and got nowhere.

It is impossible to analyse any voting pattern in the constituency. Radcliffe is a small but fiercely independent town with shopping centre, paper mills and engineering works. Both Prestwich and Whitefield are mainly dormitory areas with over half their residents travelling to work in Manchester and Salford, nearby. More than 60 per cent of homes are privately owned.

As in most North-west constituencies unemployment is the key issue. In Bury South it runs at 14 per cent, with only one in eight school leavers able to find a job. There has been an

#### Profile of Bury South

1981 % Own Occ 57.5  
1981 % Loc Auth 26.5  
1981 % Black/Asian 5.5  
1981 % Mid C 5.5  
1981 % Prof man 17.2  
1979 electorate 65,802  
1979 BBC/ITN national result Con maj 400

exodus of young people and now 15 per cent of voters are pensioners.

Mr Boden, a control electrical engineer with ICL, quickly points out that the local odds are swollen by 10 per cent in the last four years: that until the Tories took power Bury was proud of being the smallest, yet fastest-growing borough in the country.

Tomorrow: Peterborough and Brighton, Kempdown

"People do not move into the borough any more. Instead, they are leaving to find jobs elsewhere," Mr Boden said. "Property is depressed and schools are slowly emptying."

Mr Boden, a CND supporter, describes his politics as mainstream Labour party. His SDP opponent, Keith Evans, at 27 the youngest contender, claims otherwise. In 1981 he was Manchester shopworkers' union delegate to the conference says he was sickened by the strength of Militant and the behind-the-scenes wheeling and dealing for black votes.

Shortly before the conference he had won a Labour seat on Greater Manchester Council and four years earlier had

unsuccessfully contested a Staffordshire County Council seat when he was a 21-year-old polytechnic student and Labour's youngest candidate.

He claims that Mr Boden, who was on the same platform as Peter Tatchell to launch Socialist Action, is a left winger and suggests that is why he was adopted instead of Mr Charles Morris, a veteran MP, who also tried for the Bury South seat after his own disappearance.

Mr Evans hints that the reason Mr Joel Barnett ignored the vacancy in his home area and tried unsuccessfully three times elsewhere was because of his determination to steer clear of a local Labour Party dominated by the left.

Polling Mr Evans agrees, will be close, with the outcome possibly being decided by tactical voting. "People are in a quandary and as yet I think there are about 25 per cent who have still not made up their mind," he said.

Mr David Sumberg, a solicitor, who celebrates his 42nd birthday a week before polling day, is a Manchester city councillor who lost the Manchester Wythenshawe to Labour's Mr Alf Morris. "I think Labour voters are genuinely unsure what to do because they fear the left," he said.

"I believe we might attract many of their traditional supporters. Electors like to see a winner and they do not look upon the SDP as a plausible alternative."

Ian Smith

## Geoffrey Smith



### COMMENT

Over the past few days there has been the instructive tale of two candidates. Both Mr Foot and Mrs Thatcher have been commending to the electorate a person with a political background that is by no means to their taste. Mr Foot was on the same platform on Saturday evening as Mr Pat Wall, the Labour candidate for Bradford North, who is well known as a supporter of the Militant Tendency Mrs Thatcher at her Friday morning news conference was defending with some gusto Mr Tom Finnegan, the Conservative candidate for Stockton South, who has previously stood for the National Front.

Mr Foot met his immediate problem by reminding Mr Wall that, if he was elected, he would, like every other Labour MP, be required to "undertake a fresh obligation to uphold the constitution of the Labour Party". This was an ingenious stratagem enabling him both to support Mr Wall in this Election and to give the impression of taking a firm stand on Mr Wall's Militant connections. Once elected, Mr Wall would have to toe the line... or else.

But what does that really mean? It is true that every Labour MP has to sign his acceptance of the standing orders of the parliamentary party. Before that, when he joined the party, he will have signed his acceptance of the Labour Party constitution. So what will be the significance of the fresh obligation that Mr Wall will undertake if he is elected?

### Could not decline to speak

It could hardly be one that would require Mr Wall to change his relationship to Militant. If the rules of the parliamentary party would not permit a known active supporter of Militant to sit as a Labour MP, it would surely be inappropriate for Mr Foot to recommend the election of a known active supporter of Militant.

Perhaps Mr Foot was simply hoping to shame Mr Wall into breaking all connexion with Militant once he was elected. But listening to Mr Wall being interviewed after the meeting it was hard to believe that the future Pat Wall is likely to differ from Pat Wall of the past.

Would Mr Foot have resolved his problem more effectively by refusing to appear on the same platform as Mr Wall? But he could hardly have done that once Mr Wall had been accepted as an official Labour candidate. He was only one of five candidates on the platform at a large rally attended mostly, but not solely, by party enthusiasts. Mr Foot could not have declined to speak to such a meeting and he would have found it difficult to stipulate that one local candidate should not appear.

The time for Mr Foot to have taken a firm line was earlier, when the national executive committee could have insisted that no active Militant supporter should be a candidate. Once an unacceptable is officially endorsed, a party leader is in an impossible position.

### Basic theme reasonable

That proposition could be held to justify Mrs Thatcher's defence of Mr Finnegan. She had what might be considered the additional excuse of not being fully in command of the facts - though others might regard this as evidence that Conservative Central Office is not quite so much on top of this campaign as it should be.

It is unlikely that this episode will do much national electoral damage to the Conservatives. But it is still pleasing when a party leader is sensitive to the convictions of others.



Labour NHS assault ● Actors aid campaign ● Tebbit's war ● Stylish Alliance

ELECTION JUNE 83

## Labour ready to concentrate fire on health service cuts

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour Party is planning a concerted assault on Conservative policy towards the National Health Service.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, the party's shadow health minister, is planning to publish a confidential draft health circular tomorrow which, she believes, shows that the health service could not survive another five years of Conservative rule.

She believes that the document is a plan for the piecemeal break-up of the National Health Service, with recommendations for the sale of hospitals to the private sector, allowing the private sector to run geriatric care, using the private sector to cut long waiting lists, and letting the private sector buy specialized NHS facilities.

The Conservatives manifesto says: "We shall promote closer partnership between the state and the private sectors in the exchange of facilities and of ideas in the interests of all patients". But Mrs Dunwoody said on Saturday that the detailed plans went further than those cautious words indicated. She commented: "We should expect a new Tory government to begin its work of dismemberment by November".

Three other Labour leaders took up the theme in separate speeches on Saturday. Mr Michael Foot said in Bradford: "The Tories voted against the NHS at its inception and they have tried to undermine it ever since. They hate it because it

treats rich and poor alike. It is a shining example of our democratic socialist beliefs."

Mr Peter Shore, the shadow chancellor, said at Crewe that there were two Tory manifestos: the glossy product published by Saatchi and Saatchi and another, hidden, document drawn up by Mrs Thatcher's advisers.

The hidden document proposed charges for doctors' visits and hospital admission, encouragement for private health insurance schemes, and a compulsory insurance scheme. "Of course," he added, "you will find none of these proposals in the published Conservative manifesto".

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow home secretary, said in London: "Nothing that affects our daily lives is under greater threat from Mrs Thatcher than the National Health Service. Since she became Prime Minister in 1979, 109 hospitals have been closed, 900 existing hospital beds are empty because there is no money to pay for them. Yet, in 1982, the number of people on waiting lists reached a record level of 770,000."

"Her obsession with private ownership will soon mean that when a child coughs, you have to ask: 'Am I insured for a £5 cough, a £10 cough, or a £1,000 cough?'"

"The Tories' infatuation with private health care means that they will assist anyone who can afford to pay, at the expense of the NHS."

## Heseltine's Toxteth

Mr Michael Heseltine spent Saturday afternoon showing off what he called "the caring face of Conservatism" (Rodney Cowton reports). On a visit to the Toxteth area of Liverpool he toured some of the projects to improve the environment and to create employment, which were set in train after the 1981 riots, when as Secretary of State for the Environment he was given special responsibility for Merseyside.

He showed, with satisfaction, a council flat area which had been threatened with demo-

lition, now renovated by Barratt's housebuilders; a housing development built on council owned land with two and three-bedroom units available for between £14,700 and £18,000; a new playground in the middle of Toxteth; the large area of derelict river frontage which is being restored, part of which next year will accommodate the International Garden Festival; and a warehouse in the Albert Dock which has been renovated by British-American Tobacco into workshops for very small businesses.

## Stars come out for Foot

By David Felton

Television and theatre personalities turned out to give their backing to the Labour Party and to Mr Michael Foot, the leader, in an impromptu display of artistic activity yesterday in a north London trade union office.

A reception for Mr Foot was organized by the Arts for Labour organization, which was set up two years ago with the aim of winning support for the Labour Party and which claims to have more than 200 members.

Yesterday about a dozen of the most prominent members met Mr Foot at the new union offices of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS). They were treated to impressions of Mrs Thatcher by Maureen Lipman, who appears in the *Agony* television series, and to a harmonica rendering of "The Red Flag" by Larry Adler.

Maureen Lipman told Mr Foot: "I am here because another five minutes, let alone another five years, of that phony insincere voice fronted by that perspex shield is more than I or anyone else in the country can take."

Melvyn Bragg, presenter of the London Weekend Television *South Bank Show*, said that he had been a member of the Labour Party all his voting life because he believed it was the only party which could work



Top of the bill: Arts for Labour members are snapped by Mrs Foot. From left, Clive Jenkins, Larry Adler, Michael Foot, Maureen Lipman and Colin Welland (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

towards equality and liberty. He said the arts were "a complete vindication of socialism because they are fundamentally funded by the state".

The chairman of the Arts for Labour group is Bill Owen, who plays Compo in *Last of the*

*Summer Wine*. He was unable to attend the reception because of a filming commitment.

Other guests included Colin Welland, who wrote the script for *Charlots of Fire* and has appeared on platforms with Mr Foot during the election

campaign, and the actors Joss Ackland and Kenneth Haigh.

Mr Foot said that he was grateful for the assistance that the group had given the Labour Party over the last two years and particularly for its efforts in the Darlington by-election.

## Hecklers stunned by Alliance style

By Michael Knipe

"Are you wired up, Mr Englefield?" said Bamber Gascoigne with his smoothest *University Challenge* style television professionalism. "Then let's have your question."

As some electrified crackles whipped around the Stockport Town Hall and Mr Englefield's question spoken into a cordless microphone momentarily failed to make itself heard, Mr Gascoigne ad libbed with a winning smile.

"As they say on television, I've got one more minute to go on talking and I'll do that until Mr Englefield's mike is ready."

The occasion was the second of the SDP/Liberal Alliance's new-style election campaign meetings in which a television personality compared, in quiz-master style, a question-and-

answer session with two of the Alliance's star performers.

On Monday in Glasgow, Magnus Magnusson of *Mastermind* fame hosted the election show with Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Steel before an audience of 500 with an overflow of 200 more in another room.

In Stockport on Wednesday night it was Mr Gascoigne with Mr Steel again and Mrs Shirley Williams and an audience of 1,000.

The Alliance is enthusiastic over the new-style meetings. "It means audiences don't have to sit like puddings and be harangued," said Mr Tom McNally, the Alliance candidate at Stockport.

The politicians spoke for only 10 minutes and then the proceedings began to resemble a rather pallid version of Sir

Robin Day's *Question Time* on BBC TV. Pallid because so far, at least, the political panellists have not disagreed with each other as they usually do on the Day programme, and the questions have been mostly less than aggressive.

In Bristol when a lone nuclear disarmament attempted to interrupt, shouting "moral bankruptcy". Dr Owen delivered an effective burst of anger on manners and withered him to silence.

The Alliance audiences have otherwise been the embodiment of reasonableness and polite moderation. "I would quite enjoy a bit more heckling," Dr Owen told *The Times*, almost wistfully.

The Alliance meetings so far have been stylishly staged with the local candidates sitting in a semi-circle at the

back of the stage, campaign posters and rosettes providing the only splash of colour.

The question master sits at a desk on stage right. Questions are submitted to the question master on post cards and the two Alliance representatives field them from a sitting position in chairs side by side in the centre.

Whether the absence of heckling or really aggressive questioning has been the result of the new-style system is not yet clear.

However, the meetings have been notable for the wide range of issues raised in intelligent fashion.

What has been particularly striking is the harmonious way in which Mr Steel's replies have knitted in with those firstly of Mr Roy Jenkins and those of Mrs Williams.

## Thorn-covered olive branch stirs anger

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The issue of industrial relations reveals the main political parties at their most partisan. Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first administration has presided over the most radical changes in labour law since a Liberal government made the unions respectable nearly 80 years ago.

Her government's most fundamental step was to return to the pre-1906 legal position, opening up trade union funds to civil actions in the courts for damages if their members take "unlawful" industrial action - such as a political strike.

Further steps down that road are promised in the Conservative manifesto. A second-term Tory administration would

Conservatives would be repealed.

That pledge appears in Labour's Manifesto as "We will repeal the divisive Tory 'employment' laws and provide new statutory support for collective bargaining. We will also give proper employment protection to women and to homeworkers, part-time workers and temporary workers."

The Shadow Cabinet, TUC leaders and members of Labour's national executive have been collaborating for many months on draft legislation to take the place of the Prior-Tebbit laws. That process is practically complete, and should Labour win, a bill could be introduced almost immediately.

### THE ISSUES

### TRADE UNIONS

legislate to compel unions to hold secret ballots for their governing bodies, and to decide periodically whether their members want to remain affiliated to the Labour Party.

Legal immunity would also be withdrawn from unions if they call a strike "without the prior approval of those concerned through a fair and secret ballot", and similar sanctions are promised in the essential public services - gas, water and electricity - if trade unionists go on strike in breach of their disputes procedure.

Consultations on a Green Paper issued recently by Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, "confirmed that there is widespread disquiet about the right of individual trade union members not to pay the political levy operates in practice".

The Conservatives say. They therefore propose to consult the TUC about steps the unions can take themselves to ensure that their members "are freely and effectively able to decide for themselves whether or not to pay the political levy".

In private, Mr Tebbit describes this as "an olive branch covered with thorns". The Government does not seriously expect the unions to change from the present system of "contracting-out" of paying the levy to "contracting-in" and has therefore pledged to guarantee through legislation "the free and effective right of choice".

Very early in Mrs Thatcher's first term of office, Labour Party leaders gave the TUC an unqualified pledge that when they regained power all the "anti-union" laws passed by the

atly to restore the balance of power in industry to at least the point at which it was when Mr James Callaghan lost office.

TUC position papers on the subject suggest that Labour should return to the pre-1979 definition of a trade dispute "to ensure in principle that any dispute between employers and employees is properly protected from litigation". That definition would include solidarity strikes and other secondary industrial action. Unions would once again enjoy immunity from civil actions for damages in respect of employment."

As may be expected, the SDP-Liberal Alliance takes a position somewhere midway between the major parties, although the unions insist that the policies are only a milder version of Tory plans.

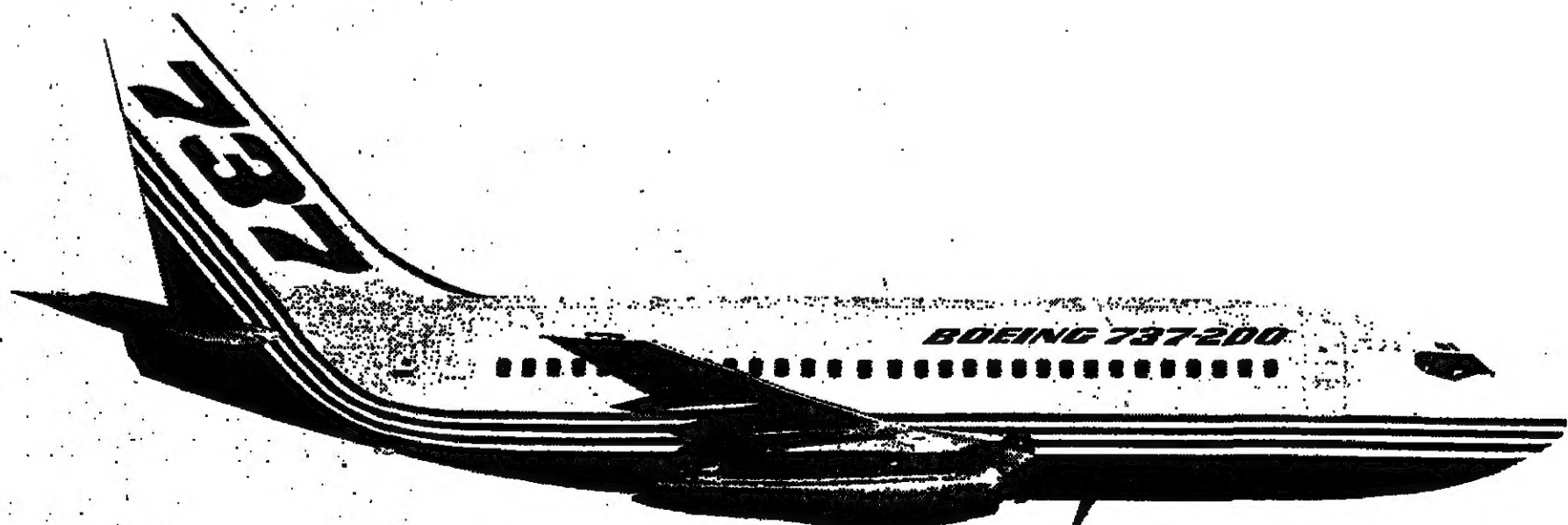
The Alliance lies its proposals for reforming industrial relations to the introduction of partnership in industry, arguing that employee democracy can be extended only if trade unions are made "genuinely representative of their members".

Like the Conservatives, therefore, they would legislate to provide for compulsory secret ballots for the election of trade union national executives, and in some cases, general secretaries. There would also be "trigger ballots" if 10 per cent of workers wanted to vote before going on strike.

Compulsory arbitration would be introduced in essential public services, and the pre-entry closed shop would be banned by law. However, the Alliance argues the case for an Employees' Charter Tomorrow: The bomb

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## The Williamsburg summit

# Soviet missile threat seen as attempt to influence West Europe

From Richard Owen, Moscow

With an eye on the Western summit in Williamsburg, Moscow has issued its clearest warning so far that if new American missiles are deployed in Europe it will respond by stationing rockets of its own in Eastern Europe and will threaten the territory of the United States directly.

A Government statement in *Pravda* on Saturday said that because of the "growing threat to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies" Moscow would have to strengthen its defences and develop "new strategic systems".

The Soviet Union wished to warn Nato "with utter clarity", the statement went on, that if the deployment of Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles went ahead, it would take "timely and effective measures" in response.

These included lifting the moratorium on further deployment of SS20s in European Russia, declared by the late President Brezhnev last year, and providing a "counter balance" to American forward-based systems "in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries".

Western military experts said

it would not be a simple matter for Moscow either to move missiles into Eastern Europe or "to take other measures with regard to the territory of the United States". But the Russians could deploy short-range rockets like the SS20 and SS22 in East Germany and could deploy further medium-range SS20s in Siberia targeted on the American coast.

Diplomats said the main aim, however, was to influence the Williamsburg summit and to encourage those West Europeans who want to delay the Nato deployment while an agreement on arms reductions is hammered out at Geneva.

They said the Russians did not accept that cruise and Pershing 2 missiles were intended to defend Europe, not America, and were still pursuing what *Pravda* called a "fair agreement" based on Mr Yuri Andropov's proposal for balancing Soviet weapons against the British and French deterrents exclusively.

Yesterday, *Pravda* claimed that the United States was using the Williamsburg summit to "lure" West Germany and fence it off from its Eastern

European neighbours with "a piling of Pershing 2 missiles".

President Reagan was trying to force Western Europe to turn its back on a history of stable economic and political relations with Eastern Europe, and wanted to ensure not only that new American missiles were deployed in Europe but also that West European countries cut their trading links with the Soviet block.

Britain and France, *Pravda* added, were joining the US in efforts to impose Pershing 2 on West Germany in order to undermine any future reconciliation between the two Germanies.

Mixing its metaphors, *Pravda* said the Pershing missiles were not only posts in the East-West fence but also "nails in the coffin of national hope", a reference to German reunification.

It added that Washington would like its allies to be dependant on oil supplies from the Middle East rather than Soviet gas, since this would bind them much closer to American Middle East policy.

## Third World casts a shadow

From Ian Murray

Brussels

The shadow of an uninvited guest was cast across the cosy armchairs in Williamsburg this weekend, where the leaders of seven of the richest and most powerful countries in the non-Communist world have been chafing.

It was the shadow of the beleaguered, starving Third World, which was hovering round the economic summit in the hope of picking up some crumbs of comfort from the final conclusions. It was a dark shadow, which intruded unpleasantly into all the talk of how to protect the "fragile" recovery from the dangers of inflation, high interest rates and budget deficits.

The shadow was dark precisely because of high interest rates, which every country says it wants to lower, but without obvious success. Servicing those debts is not only impoverishing the developing countries further, but is using up most of the money they might have had to buy goods from the industrialized countries.

According to accepted wisdom in the European Commission, charging high interest rates to developing countries is simply cutting off the nose to spite the face. If the rates do not come down rapidly, Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, argues, the entire monetary stability of the world could be in danger.

But if the EEC is on the side of the angels in championing this argument, it is fast developing the reputation for heartless, selfish, small-mindedness among many of the 63 countries linked to it through the Lomé agreements, among which are



M Pisan: Ideas meet EEC opposition.

22 of the 31 least-developed countries in the world.

This was made uncomfortably plain earlier this month when the foreign ministers from the Lomé countries and from the Community met in Brussels to review their relationship.

According to Mr Mosese Qionibari, the Lomé President of the Lomé side, millions were starting because the EEC was refusing to provide even the sort of aid and subsidy it had given to Poland and the Soviet Union.

He served notice that the forthcoming negotiations for a third Lomé agreement, due to be in place from February, 1985, would be clouded by past experience.

M Claude Cheysson, as Commissioner in charge of development, was the inspiration of the Lomé agreements eight years ago, and he still defends them joyfully as "better than nothing".

They have opened up the European market to exports from the developing countries and have provided a system for guaranteeing the prices of their

agricultural produce, known as "Stabex". But "Stabex" has become a bankrupt gesture, incapable of bridging the ever-growing gap between real export income and real income needs.

The Lomé countries have seen their debts grow from \$6,709 m (\$4,190 m) in 1971 to \$41,526 m in 1981. This means that their debt servicing is costing around \$5,000 m a year now, at a time when the World Bank estimates that they will have virtually no growth, and when their agricultural output and export volume are expected to drop.

This is because of bad management and bad techniques as well as bad weather. It is also because many countries have tried to grow cash crops like cocoa and coffee, which Latin American countries can grow more competitively. Meanwhile crops which could have fed people, like maize, have been neglected.

M Edgar Pisan, the new Development Commissioner, has put forward a new approach to development aid, which seeks to concentrate on helping countries to help themselves. But his ideas are running into considerable opposition from EEC countries.

ROME: The United Nations World Food Programme will give \$282m (£180m) in food aid for 23 development projects in 18 countries, according to an announcement here, AFP reports.

The aid will partly substitute the wages of workers in development projects, encourage voluntary work, and feed the hungry, especially mothers and children.



Taken at the flood: A Cologne citizen paddling through the city's streets after the Rhine overflowed.

## Rhine breaks banks to flood three cities

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As the mighty River Rhine roared in a brown torrent through leafy streets and gardens, thousands of families moved up to the top floors of flooded houses in Cologne, Bonn and Koblenz, and emergency services were stretched to the limit evacuating the old and handicapped and distributing food to marooned housewives.

With the Rhine already 30ft above normal and still rising after almost a week of continuous rain, Rhinelanders were calculating the costs of the damage which the third flood this year - and the worst since the war - has brought to towns and agriculture from Switzerland to Holland.

The old city of Cologne stood in up to 5ft of water. Trains had to be stopped, streets barricaded against a huge crowd of sightseers, and sandbags piled up in attempts to hold back the water.

In Bonn, the river swirled round one

side of parliament and lapped close to the offices of Bundestag members. Firemen delivered over 17,000 sandbags to communities attempting to dam the flood and keep the water out of their basements and cellars.

The swift current of the swollen river swept away caravans, chalets and trees from low-lying areas, washed away earth and plants from gardens and broke through fences and mounds.

Towns in Germany's main wine-growing districts were particularly badly affected. In Trier the River Mosel reached a record of 10.51 metres above normal, and houses had to be disconnected from the electric grid. The Mosel also brought severe damage to Berncastel, and added to the flooding in Koblenz.

The situation eased somewhat on the Upper Rhine, where record floods damaged harbour installations in Karlsruhe. But prolonged rain on

Saturday night led the emergency services lower down the river to revise their forecasts that the torrent would start to abate today. Yesterday the river was still rising at two centimetres an hour.

All shipping has been forbidden along virtually the length of the Rhine. Trains have had to be diverted from flooded railways and many roads are under water and impassable. Several people have already been drowned in accidents caused by the floods.

The weather forecasters here say the continuous rainfall for the past month is extremely rare. It has led to one of the coldest starts to summer that Germany has known, and threatens to cause huge losses in agriculture and in the wine industry.

MACON: The River Saône reached its highest level in more than a century yesterday, threatening the Beaujolais winegrowing region

## Melbourne voters give warning to Hawke

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The Labour Government received a sharp reminder at the weekend that its honeymoon with the electorate was over when the voters of the Melbourne suburban seat of Bruce reelected a Liberal MP.

Labour needed a swing of only 1 per cent to capture Bruce but instead suffered a swing of about 3.5 per cent against it.

Bruce had been held since its creation as a seat in 1953 by Sir Billy Snedden, a former Liberal Party leader and speaker in the last Parliament, who had a strong personal following. He decided to retire after the Labour victory in March.

The new MP is Mr Ken Aldred, aged 37, an industrial training executive. He defeated Mrs Heather O'Connor, who conceded defeat on Saturday night after 70,918 of the more than 81,000 votes cast had been counted.

The election was contested by most of the mainstream parties - Liberal, Labour, Australian

Democrats, Democratic Labour - plus an independent and two minor party candidates.

Bruce has exactly the sort of electorate that Labour won in March: outer suburban, middle class and in the so-called mortgage belt.

It is also exactly the sort of area that the mini-budget introduced by Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, on May 19 has hit hardest, by abolishing the tax allowance for mortgage payments and increasing the taxation on superannuation taken at a lump sum rather than as a pension.

A senior Labour official admitted that the defeat was largely attributable to the mini-budget. He said the party had failed to explain its superannuation tax properly.

The victory was a useful morale booster for Mr Andrew Peacock, the Liberal Party leader. He said "The reinvigorated Liberal Party is on the way back

## Ostrich land unruffled by change

From Michael Hornsby

Johannesburg

The inhabitants of Oudtshoorn still have their heads as firmly buried in the sand as the ostriches and ill-tempered birds whose feathers once made their small rural town in the southern Cape a byword for opulence and easy money.

The wind of change may be blowing, fitfully, in other parts of South Africa but the good burghers of Oudtshoorn are doing their best to keep it out. The latest threat to Oudtshoorn's traditional way of life has loomed up in the shape of Mr Edward Adams, a mixed-race Coloured, whom the Vatican has appointed as its next bishop there.

From his Oudtshoorn base Mr Adams will preside over a diocese covering some 44,000 square miles and including places as far away as Mossel Bay, George, Worcester, Ceres and Carnarvon. He is one of only two non-white Roman Catholic bishops in South Africa.

Mr Adams has made clear that, after his ordination next month, he intends to move into the bishop's official residence on St Saviour's Street in the heart of a whites-only section of the town.

But Mr S. M. "Seppie" Greeff, the National Party MP who represents Oudtshoorn on the Cape provincial council, insists that Mr Adams must first get a special permit from the Government, exempting him from the provisions of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Adams, however, is adamant that the church "will never apply for this permit. A bishop is a bishop for his people and that's that". In Cape Town, his present base, he has in fact lived for some years in a white area without a permit.

Oudtshoorn has been involved in a number of other incidents in recent months. In one, the police were called in when a party of visiting foreign students were found swimming in the public baths on a Sunday.

In another case *culture*, an Indian businessman and his friends were humiliated by being turned out of the restaurant at the nearby Cango Caves, huge limestone caverns which draw thousands of tourists every year.

Oudtshoorn's boom days were before the First World War. The world's fashion for ostrich feathers did not survive the war.

## Police keep pressure on Walesa

From Roger Boyes

Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union organization, today faces a fresh round of interrogation by authorities in Katowice, signs that a long-awaited trial of dissidents will be delayed until after the Pope has visited Poland next month.

Mr Walesa was questioned by the police on Friday and Saturday but refused to answer questions about his former advisers, members of the KOR dissident group, who are being investigated under charges of plotting to overthrow the State by force.

The trial of the five dissidents was expected by both dissidents and some official sources to start at the end of March.

There was a delay to allow the dissidents to study the 47 volumes of evidence against them and to work out their defence, a process which has not been assisted by the poor health of one dissident, Mr Jacek Kuron, and by the falling as witness of a number of lawyers who could have been defence counsel.

It now seems that the prosecution which said it had completed its investigations almost six weeks ago - has decided to make supplementary inquiries about the exact nature of advice given to Mr Walesa by the KOR dissident.

This means that the trial is unlikely to begin before the papal visit, removing a potential embarrassment.

However, there seems to be no let-up in police actions against underground Solidarity centres. Police have broken up an underground printing shop near the village of Celestynow, outside Warsaw, which was one of the main printing centres for the clandestine Nowa publishing company.

This prints uncensored books - political and literary - and poems which enjoys wide circulation in intellectual circles. The move thus shows that the authorities want to crack down not only on the publication of leaflets and bulletins but also on the very basis of underground culture in Poland.

In another development, a Polish military court has, as expected, found Dr Zdzislaw Najder guilty of espionage and sentenced him to death in absentia.

Dr Najder, an expert on Joseph Conrad, is head of the Polish section of the American-run Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Poland and which has been accused regularly of trying to destabilize the country.

## ANC chief in London, paper says

From Our Own Correspondent

Johannesburg

Mr Joe Slovo, whom the South African Government believes to be the mastermind behind most African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla activity inside South Africa, flew to London from his operational base in Mozambique immediately after the Pretoria bomb blast on May 20, it was claimed here yesterday by the *Sunday Times* newspaper.

The death toll in the explosion, has now risen to 19, bringing to seven the number of members of the armed forces among the dead. A week after the blast 32 of the injured has not been disclosed.

The ANC claimed responsibility for the Pretoria attack, arguing that it was directed at a military target, the headquarters of the South African Air Force.

The black nationalist guerrilla organization has, however, denied that it planned the lunchtime bomb which exploded in the centre of Bloemfontein last week causing no casualties. The South African Broadcasting Corporation reported that its Bloemfontein office was telephoned on Friday by an ANC representative in Lesotho claiming responsibility for the blast.

The ANC later issued a statement suggesting that the bomb had been planted by South African agents provocateurs to furnish a pretext for further action against ANC exiles in Lesotho.

Immediately after the explosion the South African police mounted a huge security operation on roads leading into Lesotho, causing long traffic hold-ups.

According to the *Sunday Times*, Mr Slovo, a former white Johannesburg lawyer and a member of the banned South African Communist Party, is censored in a house on North London.

## Israeli troops kept on special alert

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem

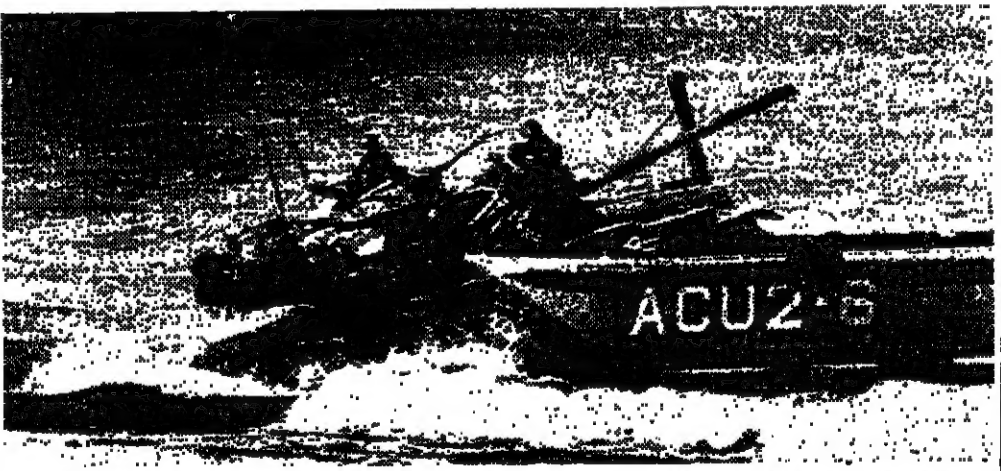
Heavily-reinforced units of the Israeli Army stationed in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and on the annexed Golan Heights were yesterday ordered to remain on special alert for the fourth day running in expectation of a possible Syrian attack. The order was given despite a slight reduction in military tension.

Israel also kept up a high volume of spy flights over Lebanon of the type attacked by Syrian warplanes last week. Israel's military command claimed to have no knowledge of any of the jets being fired on during the morning over Syrian-held territory, as was claimed in Beirut.

Among ordinary Israelis, many of whom fear the country may soon have to go to war, there was relief at a report from military officials confirming that recent Syrian manoeuvres had ended.

But any optimism was quickly dashed by foreign reports of Israeli and Syrian forces in the strategic Bekaa being further reinforced. Over the weekend, large numbers of Israeli tanks continued to make their way north to deter Damascus.

The special alert begun last Thursday was formally approved yesterday by the Israeli Cabinet, which heard reports from Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, and Lieutenant-General



Marines splash down: US peace-keeping troops landing in Beirut yesterday.

eral Moshe Levy, Chief of Staff, who had toured forward positions about Israel's troop building including the heavy concentration of tanks now based in the Bekaa.

In northern Israel over the weekend camouflaged tank transporters mixed uneasily on the narrow roads with Israeli enjoying the sunshine.

In another development, some 300 members of the left-wing Peace Now movement began a 90-mile protest march from the Lebanese borders, mark the first anniversary of the war in Lebanon on June 6.

One official said: "It should be clear that we have our eyes open, our ears to the ground and are taking every precaution to ensure that we will not be surprised. Israel is watchful."

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## Machel takes over Mozambique defence

Maputo, (AFP) - President Samora Machel of Mozambique has taken direct charge of the country's defence as part of a government reorganization which affects most of the Marxist leadership.

A statement at the weekend said that the situation in Mozambique, including a South African-backed armed rebellion, "demands that the leadership of

defence be centralized at the highest level."

It said President Machel "takes charge" of the Ministry of Defence, although Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande retains the title of Defence Minister. However, General

Chipande also "assumes the leadership" of the northernmost Cabo Delgado province, the only one of Mozambique's 10

provinces not affected by the activities of the Pretoria-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

The reorganization comes less than a week after South African warplanes made a lightning raid on a suburb of Maputo, killing five civilians and a Mozambique soldier, according to the official casualty count here. The raid was on

alleged bases of the African National Congress which had set off a car bomb in Pretoria the previous Friday.

Asylum plea: A South African army officer has asked for political asylum in Mozambique, the official news agency reported here. Apparently the officer had handed himself over to Mozambique border guards.

## Underworld chiefs in two-wheel escape

Avellino, Italy (AP) - Four leading members of the Camorra underworld organization escaped yesterday from a maximum security prison amid a hail of bullets, using a rope thrown over the wall from outside.

One of them was captured when he fell and broke both legs, but the other three jumped onto a waiting motor cycle and sped off. They are Clemente Penna, Pasquale Penna and Cirio Starace, all from Naples.

All four are regarded as important henchmen of Raffaele Cutolo, the leader of the Nuova Camorra Organizzata, who is serving a 10 year sentence on Asinara island, off Sardinia, for extortion and drug offences.

## Mugabe plans Soviet visit

Harare (Reuters) - Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, returned from a three-country tour of Eastern Europe saying that he planned to pay his first visit to the Soviet Union soon.

Meanwhile, six leading figures in Mr Joshua Nkomo's opposition Zapa party, who were cleared of treason charges last month but immediately re-detained, have been ordered to be held indefinitely without trial.

## Nimeiry names southerners

Mr Abel Alier, a former Vice-President and leading figure in the powerful Dinka tribe, was appointed Minister of Construction and Public Works, and Miss Mary Bassiouni, a senior official of the Sudanese Socialist Union, becomes minister of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## Friends again



President Bourguiba of Tunisia, who arrived in Algiers yesterday on his first state visit in a decade. He was given a tumultuous welcome as he drove through the streets of Algiers with President Chadli in his car. His visit comes after the signing of a friendship treaty by the two countries.

## Puerto Rican bomber held

Mexico City - Guillermo "Willie" Morales, one of the most wanted men in the United States, was arrested in Puebla after a shootout with police in which two people were killed and three seriously wounded, John Carlin writes.

A Puerto Rican and member of the FALN guerrilla organization, Morales was the mastermind behind more than a hundred bombings all over the United States during the seventies.

## Lavelle charge

Washington (NVT) - Miss Rita Lavelle, former head of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic waste cleanup programme, was indicted for contempt of Congress by a federal grand jury after refusing to testify before a House subcommittee investigating alleged irregularities.

## Bodies dumped

Mairobi (Reuters) - Men in Ugandan Army uniform dumped 30 bodies, many bound and with bullet wounds, at Masulita, a village north of Kampala, last Tuesday, according to the Ugandan daily *Nunna*.

## Royal return

Tulles, Austria (AP) - A cheering crowd of about 1,600 many of them kneeling, greeted the former Habsburg Empress Zita, aged 92, when she visited the only Austrian village which remained loyal to the monarchy after its abolition in 1918.

## Price of failure

Madrid, (Reuters) - Sergeant Venenlio Mico, aged 30, the alleged leader of a coup attempt in Equatorial Guinea, has been handed over after seeking refuge in the Spanish embassy in Malabo.

## Blackout blasts

Lima (Reuters) - More than 100 people were arrested after bombs went off during a partial blackout blamed by police on the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas.



## King pays tribute to shot Civil Guards at end of turbulent army week

From Richard Wigg, Burgos

Spain's armed forces' week, marred by the murder of two Civil Guards in Pamplona and a rash of explosions in the Basque region, ended here yesterday with a parade of 8,000 servicemen and 500 armoured vehicles watched by King Juan Carlos.

Before attending the parade, by King flew by helicopter to Pamplona to attend the funeral of the murdered Civil Guards. Details of the King's movements over the weekend were kept secret, with thousands of security men on duty and approach roads here heavily guarded.

The security precautions were taken after protests from the Basque extreme left-wing Popular Unity Party, which is close to the ETA terrorists, against the holding of the armed forces' week, describing it as a military occupation of the Basque homeland. Then a group of young terrorists shot and killed the Civil Guards who were on duty in Pamplona's main post office. The killers escaped.

The armed forces' week is intended to improve relations between the population and the armed forces and to diminish the memory of the Civil War. Rotated annually around the country, the week this year was held in the 6th Military Region, which straddles northern Castile, the Basque country, and Navarra.

A red and gold Spanish flag

was burnt publicly in Bilbao on Saturday and youth groups of the Popular Unity Party held protest rallies in other towns against conscription and the armed forces.

The incidents were evidently designed to coincide with Saturday's "Homage to the Spanish Flag", a kind of trooping the colour ceremony here, in which, after much controversy, Señor Carlos Garaicoechea, the Chief Minister of the Basque autonomous government, participated along with the King and Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister.

The atmosphere for the armed forces' week was hardly improved by Señor José Bano, nuevo, the Interior Minister, who has introduced a costly new anti-terrorist programme for the Basque region on which the autonomous government was not consulted. Nor is there any role foreseen for the new Basque police force.

King Juan Carlos, drawing big crowds wherever he went here, demonstrated once again his popularity. But the same cannot be said for the Spanish Army. The long term of national service - 18 months - is a source of resentment among the young men and their parents, regardless of political sympathies.

The armed forces' week ceremonies were the first held since the Socialist Government

## González attacks American policy

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

United States government involvement in the Central American conflict is "fundamentally harmful to the countries of the region", Señor Felipe González, Spain's Prime Minister, said in an interview published here just before his scheduled departure today for a tour of five Latin American countries.

He added, however, that "to be perfectly fair, there is an involvement on the part of Cuba and the Soviet Union in the Central American situation". He said the involvement was "very strong".

Señor González is to visit Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. He denied there was any direct connexion between his present journey - originally due to take place later - and his planned trip to Washington next month, although he admitted that Spain's relations with Latin America are among subjects he intends to discuss with President Reagan.

He said the Reagan administration's role in Central America "essentially damages what we might objectively call a certain need for positive leadership there by the American nation".

The extent of Soviet and Cuban influence in the region is partially the responsibility of the countries Señor González said, pointing out that the Nicaraguan Government asked the US for defensive military equipment, its request was turned down.

Remarkable on the hopes which King Juan Carlos raised among advocates of democracy during his recent visit to Brazil and Uruguay, the Prime Minister said:

"I think there is a certain similarity in the political aspirations of the majority of the Ibero American peoples which we should try to develop... We should make the effort... to arrive at the articulation of a certain common voice, a certain joint presence, on the international scene."

While the Prime Minister outlined policy on Latin America, Señor Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister, was in Moscow, to sign an agreement on the conditions under which the Soviet Union's big Atlantic fishing fleet may continue to use its base in the Canary Islands, manned by nearly 1,000 Russians.

## THE ARTS

### Galleries Egyptian revival



Early nineteenth century inkstand smothered in Egyptian motifs

### The Inspiration of Egypt Brighton Museum and Art Gallery

Historical revival in the arts is usually about 10 per cent history and 90 per cent imagination - at least to begin with. Then conscience and self-consciousness take over, and fun and fantasy are replaced, as often as not, by educational zeal. To judge by Brighton's latest summer show, *The Inspiration of Egypt* (until July 17), the Egyptian Revival in Britain ran a more erratic course between these two extremes than, say, the Gothic Revival or the Greek Revival, though sometimes the same people were involved, such as Thomas Hope, Neo-Classical par excellence, who also produced some of those Egyptian interiors which led Sir John Soane in 1809 to denounce "the Egyptian mania" as the latest manifestation of "that monster, Fashion".

Perhaps fortunately, Egyptian styles did not have that overdone of the sacred which so effectively pushed Gothic Revivalism towards historical exactitude in the first half of the nineteenth century. But then, as the authors of the informative catalogue remark, it may be questioned whether there ever was really something sufficiently widespread and organized to deserve the name of Egyptian Revival at all. The occasional use of sphinxes and obelisks as detailing on basically classical furniture was one thing; the thoroughgoing exploitation of Egyptian architectural forms in the course of normal British building quite another, resulting in the intermittent appearance of curiosities and monstrosities such as Temple Mills in Leeds (1842) and the recently demolished Masonic Temple of 1901 in Edinburgh.

Consistent revival or scattered eccentricity, though, it makes a fascinating and delightful study. A couple of location watercolours by the first English artist certainly to visit Egypt, Richard Dalton, who went there in 1749, have been unearthed

from the Queen's collection. Fragments of Thomas Hope's Duchesse Street town house have been reconstructed. Some very queer early Egyptian Wedgwood is on display, including a "vase" which looks like an ostrich egg crowned with a sphinx head, of no apparent use (c. 1785), and an ornate inkstand in the shape of a boat, smothered with Egyptian motifs.

There is documentary coverage of those mid-Victorian wonders the Egyptian Hall in Regent Street and the Egyptian Court of the Crystal Palace. There are once-famous paintings like David Roberts's *Martinezque The Departure of the Israelites* (done before he had ever been to Egypt) and Poynter's *Israel in Egypt*, with its bold anticipation of Cecil B. De Mille. Brighton Museum itself has fished out of store its own genuine mummy - fast decomposing, by the look of it - and a truly alarming Nineties grand piano in the Egyptian style.

John Russell Taylor

### Opera

### Mozart goes East

Idomeneo  
Glyndebourne

Glyndebourne is heavy with an *Idomeneo* which it has yet to bring quite to birth. Much of what appeared at the opening of the festival, seemed promising, but there is much too that is inchoate and hard to decipher, particularly in the semi-darkness of some distinctly capricious lighting.

To a small degree, the fault lies in the work itself. As Mozart's first opera for some years, *Idomeneo* drew from him an excess in almost every measure. The great majority of the recitatives are fully orchestrated, and the scoring throughout verges on being too richly figured for its purpose.

For instance, the recitative before the final chorus is Idomeneo's abdication address and the tone is appropriately grave, but Mozart cannot resist enjoying his clarinets and so introducing a note of chirpiness that sounds odd in the surroundings.

However, the problems with this production were not all laid there by Mozart: some of them have been added by Trevor Nunn, whose first work in the opera house this is. Mr Nunn has noticed that he is dealing with a formal work. Accordingly, he has given it a formal setting, and introduced a Japanese motif into the designs by John Napier, and the staging. Samurai line the rear wall at the start, there is a branch of peach blossom hung decorously.

This contributes much prettiness, and I have no objection to the grounds of anachronism or received, and the Reformation, as we know, was a pretty turbulent age. Consequently there is little complacent serenity in the work of a man like John Sheppard, a composer severely underestimated today, whose music often has a remorseless and disturbing density and angularity.

Like the eponymous settings of John Tavener and Christopher Yee, his *Western Wind* Mass was probably intended as an experiment in a leaner, clearer style than the huge festival Masses of the early decades of the 16th century.

Nevertheless, it is not as bland as the Clerkes of Oxenford would have had us believe in their frankly rather effete performance. Their aim was for purity, of course, but Sheppard's pungent harmonies and vigorous rhythms surely demanded, dare one say, a more operatic reading than David

Vanness as Electra certainly does not deserve to look like a Kathia strayed from *The Mikado*. Happily she more than survives, thanks to her superbly positive interpretation, but the production does not.

As it is, the production has only the superficialities of Japanese style to cover a basic stylelessness. Mr Nunn perpetrates idiocies like having a quartet walk backwards together while singing cheerily, or making his chorus stamp forwards and backwards in the opening bars of a number, like primary schoolchildren grudgingly performing a country dance and doing it with unwelcome brutality. He also has strange ideas about re-grouping during numbers. When Electra begins the recitative before her final aria, for instance, everyone else melts away; clearly they cannot stand the prospect of the old girl doing her thing yet again.

This is, at the least, unfair to Miss Vanness, whose precision and attack are pure, not at all happy-like, and who makes this character a great lady and a virtuoso.

Also excellent is Miss Marshall, not only in draping herself elegantly, but also in producing a constant and constantly fresh supply of singing that sounds unaffected yet dignified as befits a princess, and so alive with musical interest that one never stops to consider how pallid Iliia is as a character.

That one does so is due to the monochrome nature of Jerry Hadley's performance. This is his first British role and he may yet be nervous, but the impression he gave was of a healthy, vibrant voice utilized with insufficient care. Philip Langridge as Idomeneo, on the other hand, uses every resource with great intelligence; this is an experienced, musical and sharply-featured performance, and Mr Langridge is so far alone in knowing how to make the recitative work for him.

Paul Griffiths

### Concert

Clerkes of Oxenford  
St John's, Smith Square

Art cannot help but reflect the society in which it was conceived, and the Reformation, as we know, was a pretty turbulent age. Consequently there is little complacent serenity in the work of a man like John Sheppard, a composer severely underestimated today, whose music often has a remorseless and disturbing density and angularity.

Nevertheless, it is not as bland as the Clerkes of Oxenford would have had us believe in their frankly rather effete performance. Their aim was for purity, of course, but Sheppard's pungent harmonies and vigorous rhythms surely demanded, dare one say, a more operatic reading than David

Wulstan's slow speeds and cool approach allowed.

Strangely the same composer's hymn "Jesu Salvator sacculi Redemptus" was given all too brusquely to be anything other than bland. The choir was on sufferer ground in shorter (and later) pieces by Tallis. "In Ieiunio et Fletu" has the requisite implied ardour while "O Nata Lux" was graced by simplicity and superbly controlled dynamics.

But at the heart of the programme was Byrd's massive motet "Infelix Ego", a work which is half emotional utterance, half ceremonial, if penitential, magnificence. The choir here held everything in perfect balance, but in Byrd's briefer, brighter "Exalt Thyself" they needed to make a more robust sound. Happily they did so in a pair of celebratory anthems by Gibbons, "Hosanna to the Son of David" and "O Clap Your Hands", while the moving "I am the Resurrection and the Life" was an eloquent commemoration of this composer's 400th anniversary.

Stephen Pettitt

### Television

"A good person, a human being first and foremost," said President Kaunda, glowing with affection. Harold Wilson was glowing, too, recalling the dizzy way Elizabeth II raced her jeep over mountain tracks at Balmoral and then roped people in to do the holiday washing up. Jim Callaghan glowed at the memory of the day he took his weekly chat with Her Majesty in the form of a stroll round the palace gardens admitting the flowers. "The conversation," he told Ludovic Kennedy without any hint of a double edge, "flowed as easily as between you and me." And what is this? "She was as nice to me as she could possibly have been," Kingsley Amis (heavens!) glowing as well.

Elizabeth The First Thirty Years (BBC 1) underlined more vividly than any royal programme hitherto the awe-inspiring integrity of our present monarch. Commonwealth leaders spoke of her courage in times of danger and of her effectiveness as a peacemaker. Chroniclers stressed her physical stamina as she effortlessly carried on her punishing ceremonial routines while everyone else keeled over with the strain.

"Not intellectual, not greatly stimulated by the arts," said Ludovic Kennedy, "simply conservative tastes"; but his anniversary portrait emphasized both the Queen's grasp of political realities and the way she kept her prime ministers on their toes.

Harold Wilson recalled an exchange of some relevance to imminent events. When the electorate had spoken ambiguously, and the hopeful prime minister trotted round to the palace, "the only test is, can you form a government? Yes, mam."

Apart from some fire and brimstone from an American republican, the most substantial criticism came from John Grogg, and that in a statesmanlike way. Why, given the multiracial nature of her kingdom, did the Queen not ensure the presence of some black or brown faces in her entourage?

Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man (Channel Four) was suffused with the sepia glow which has long been obligatory for decadent turn-of-the-century sagas. This was a full-blown Euro-drama whose English elements seemed to have been casually attached as an afterthought: the mannered Edwardian mise of the soundtrack had little to do with the outlandish movement of the lips. Mousiechid officers and maids in dshabils formed the backdrop to the pretty lad's sentimental education. Correct me if I am wrong, but have we not been there before?

Michael Church

sweet nothings of Thomas and Sally.

In retrospect, the Arne seemed a mere curtain-raiser to *Rosina*, by the Durham-born composer William Shield - less well-known but, in the bright colours of its orchestration and plot, and in its robust, deft turning of original and traditional airs, worthy of unearthing. As it grew dark, the staging gained in focus with some millet-like harvesting scenes, a Northumbrian piper to match the invention of Shield's bracing score and Sally Gilpin's choreography. Tough spoken dialogue, folk tunes and Italianate coloratura jostle each other.

In a production which accommodates them to maximum effect simply by playing it, cliché and coincidence and all, absolutely straight.

Nuala Willis, Richard Berkeley-Steele, Lesley Garrett and Martyn Hill gave equally lively performances here: Lauren Livingstone was a gracious, full-voiced Rosina, and Eirian James was in ripe, bright-eyed voice for her trouser-part as William, the Geordie country lad. There are further performances today and on June 1 and 3.

Hilary Finch

## US 'to replace Salvador envoy'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan has decided to replace Mr Deane Hinton, the US Ambassador to El Salvador, as part of his attempt to shore up his Central American policies by putting "his own people" in key positions dealing with the region. The *Washington Post* reported yesterday.

The newspaper said that Mr Hinton's impending departure was revealed a day after the President ousted Mr Thomas Enders as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs in a move described by one official as reflection "unhappily" with the execution of US policy in Central America.

It quoted an Administration official as saying that the decision to replace Mr Hinton was dictated both by the fact that he was "tired out after two

years in a pressure cooker" and by the President's desire to staff the Central American policy jobs with people of unswerving loyalty to his ideological view of the region.

It also quoted an official as saying the Mr Gerald Thomas, the Ambassador to Guyana, was "a good possibility" to replace Mr Hinton.

Administration officials have denied that Mr Enders may be replaced because he was not tough enough in executing US policy and had differences with the hardline approach on Central America of Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, American representative at the United Nations, and Mr William Clark, the President's National Security Council Adviser.

● PANAMA CITY: The

foreign ministers of Nicaragua and Honduras accused each other here on Saturday of obstructing a peaceful solution to violence in Central America. AFP reports.

Señor Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua and Señor Edgardo Paz Barmica of Honduras agreed, however, to support the peace efforts of the Contadora Group formed by Panama, Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia.

● MANAGUA: The Nicaragua Council of State has voted to prolong the state of emergency for a year unless fighting on its borders ends. Reuters reports.

● SAN SALVADOR: The El Salvador Government has released nearly 100 political prisoners in the past week.

## Coalition to oppose Mrs Gandhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Four chief ministers of states not governed by Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) party, along with representatives of another 10 opposition parties, set up a council at the weekend to coordinate their battles with the central Government.

Invited by Mr N T Rama Rao, the former film star whose brand new language-based political party swept to power in Andhra Pradesh five months ago, they produced a joint statement blaming many of the country's ills on Mrs Gandhi's party. The statement held the central Government responsible for the danger to national unity and integrity.

The opposition leaders included the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Jammu and Kashmir, as well as officials of the Lok Dal, the two main Communist parties, the Right-of-Centre Bharatiya Janata Party, and Maneka Gandhi, Mrs Gandhi's daughter in law.



## Three hurt in Paris blast

The scene yesterday outside a Paris restaurant badly damaged in an explosion on Saturday night. A container of petrol tied to a bottle of gas caused the blast, which injured three people. According to residents, the restaurant was a meeting place for extreme right-wing militants.

A second explosion occurred in the same area, near the Place de la Bastille, on the right bank of the Seine, but no one was hurt. Over the weekend, a string of explosions also hit public targets in the French Caribbean department of French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique.

## Britons ready to pay more for defence

From Diana Geddes, Paris

More than half the British and French and three-quarters of Americans say they would be prepared to devote a few days a year without pay to the defence of their country, according to a poll of more than 5,000 people carried out in five countries by the *Institut International de Géopolitique*.

The Germans in particular and the Italians have shown a much greater reluctance to contribute to their country's defence.

Although the British and the Americans were the most confident of the five nations about the stability of peace in their countries, they nevertheless showed the greatest support for an increase in their country's defence spending, even at the cost of higher taxation.

The poll, which was carried out in Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the United States, is being published simultaneously today in *The Times*, *Le Point*, *Die Welt*, *La Stampa* and *Newsweek*. The findings are to be discussed at a two-day international symposium on "war and peace", which is being organized by the institute in Paris at the end of this week.

The symposium is due to be attended, among others, by Dr Joseph Luns, Secretary General to Nato, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, US Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, former adviser on national security matters to ex-President

Carter, Admiral Lord Hill-Norton, and Lady Ewart Biggs, who has agreed to address the conference in place of Mrs Shirley Williams, who is unable to attend because of the British general election campaign.

The poll showed that nearly half the Russians feared that the Russians might decide to start a nuclear war, compared with only a quarter of both the British and the Americans. A large majority of people in all countries save Italy thought it unlikely that the West would start a nuclear war.

About half the British, French and Americans considered that the Russians were already expanding their sphere of influence in the world, mainly because it was an inherent part of the Soviet system to seek to do so.

While there was a tendency to believe that the West was capable of stopping that expansion, there was a sizable minority in all five countries who thought it was not.

Asked which of seven possible factors (see table) was most likely to trigger off a world conflict, most people in all five countries pointed to the growth in the number of countries with nuclear weapons. The nuclear imbalance in favour of the Russians was considered the next most likely cause of war in all countries save France, where economic ruin in Third World countries as judged more dangerous for world peace.

Question: Would you favour higher defence spending in your country even at the cost of higher taxation?

	France	Germany	Britain	Italy	USA
Yes	28	19	46	18	40
No	62	79	45	65	57
Don't know	10	2	9	16	3

Question: Would you be prepared to devote a few days a year without pay to the defence of your country?

	France	Germany	Britain	Italy	USA
Yes	54	27	57	44	79
No	34	68	25	44	19
Don't know	12	5	20	12	8

Question: Do you think that the Soviets might decide to start a nuclear war in order to enlarge its sphere of influence?

	France	Germany	Britain	Italy	USA
Yes	33	51	65	38	72
No	63	46	33	59	27
Don't know	15	3	9	24	4

Question: Do you think that the West might decide to start a nuclear war in order to enlarge its sphere of influence?

	France	Germany	Britain	Italy	USA
Yes	73	73	79	46	85
No	26	26	20	53	15
Don't know	14	4	7	25	3

Question: In your opinion, is the Soviet sphere of influence in the world tending to expand, decline, or remain stable at the present time?

	France	Germany	Britain	Italy	USA
To expand	50	39	51	37	57
To decline	34	58	42	59	41
Remain stable	28	51	35	32	35
Don't know	17	2	7	25	3

Question: Are the western democracies capable at present of stopping an expansion of Soviet influence?

	France	Germany	Britain	Italy	USA
Yes	31	30	42	20	37
No	68	69	57	79	62
Don't know	29	2	16	35	10

Question: As far as your country is concerned, do you think that the current peace is shaky or fairly firm?

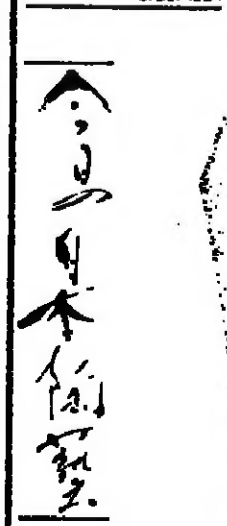
	France	Germany	Britain	Italy	USA
Shaky	55	52	41	59	45
Fairly firm	33	45	55	25	53
Don't know	12	3	4	12	2

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## SPECTRUM

It is exactly half a century since the virus that causes influenza was first identified by researchers but although much is now known about the unique characteristics of the troublesome, sometimes deadly germ, a cure is no nearer as Nicholas Timmins reports

# Ferrets who found the flu bug

Fifty years ago this year, in one of those moments of fluke that lie behind many of the best scientific discoveries, someone at the Wellcome Laboratories in central London thought that their ferrets had caught flu.

The ferrets were being used for research into canine distemper. But it was known that a 36-year-old pathologist, Christopher Andrews, working with a colleague, Wilson Smith, at what later became the National Institute for Medical Research in Mill Hill, was trying to find an experimental animal that would catch flu to try to establish the cause of a disease that has plagued man for generations.

Fifty years on, Sir Christopher Andrews, who will be 87 next month, recalls the moment with a smile. "It was the middle of a flu epidemic," he says, sitting at his home in Coombe Bissett near Salisbury, a mile or two from the Common Cold Research Unit he later helped to found. "That is why we were working on it. We had tried infecting mice, guinea pigs and rabbits, by nearly every route. We had got nowhere."

As news that the Wellcome ferrets had caught flu came through, Sir Christopher says, "I began to feel ill. My temperature shot up. I was getting the flu. Wilson Smith made me gargle to get some washings and I went home to bed."

Acting on the tip-off from the Wellcome scientists, Wilson-Smith tried the washings in some ferrets. "The day I came back to work," Sir Christopher says, "about 10 days later, he was able to report that the first ferret was looking ill, with a stuffy nose and sneezing."

"The joke is that the clue about the Wellcome ferrets was all wrong. It soon turned out that their illness had nothing to do with influenza. They just had a slightly abnormal form of distemper. The clue was an accident, but we were able to go ahead from there and pass the flu from one ferret to another. It was a bit of luck, but you wouldn't get anywhere without that."

The "bit of luck" rapidly led to the discovery that human influenza is caused by a virus. Samples from one ferret infected another. Purified samples were passed through cellophane filters with pores of a known size to show it must be a virus that was responsible, an agent so small that 150,000 stretched end to end would be needed to cover one inch.

And just to prove that it was flu the scientists were examining, one ferret sneezed in the face of another researcher, now Sir Charles Stuart-Harris, Emeritus Professor of Medicine at Sheffield University, and he went down with the disease.

It was the start of what is almost a world-wide industry in the study of the disease and the virus which today involves scientists from Britain to Australia, China to the USA and USSR, who between them produce more than 700 scientific papers a year on flu.

For flu is still a killer - not the snuffles and temperatures that are cheerfully described as "a touch of the flu", but the epidemics that still irregularly sweep round the world causing thousands of deaths, millions of pounds in lost production, and much misery.

It is not without justification that flu has been called "the last great plague", but the disease has probably been around since time immemorial. Both Hippocrates and Livy describe epidemics that sound like influenza. Similar outbreaks are reported throughout the middle ages, including one in Italy in 1504 that is said to have provided the English name, from the Italian for "influence of the stars".

None of these outbreaks can be said with certainty to have been influenza, but the outbreak in 1918-1919, the first "modern" flu pandemic, left no one in any doubt what the disease can do. Around the world, at least 25 million people and possibly more died. In Alaska, entire Eskimo villages were wiped out. In Samoa, a quarter of the population is said to have died. In Europe the epidemic has been credited, somewhat dubiously, with halting the last German offensive of the war. In Britain millions caught the disease and there were 150,000 deaths. Half a million died in the United States - more than the number of Americans lost in both world wars.

The disease disappeared almost as quickly as it had arisen. The search for the causative agent began in earnest, prompted partly by the fact that it appeared to affect pigs, leading to the pandemic being dubbed "swine flu".

Today much more is known about flu and the unique blend of characteristics which make it perhaps the most successful virus of all. Flu is unlike most other viruses in that it infects both man and animals and, it is constantly changing.

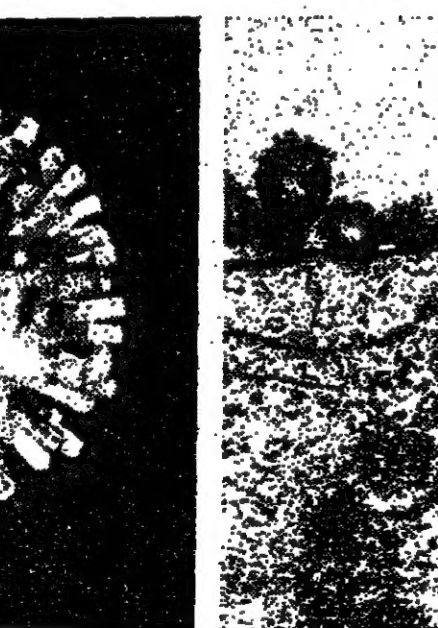
The changes comes in two forms, known to virologists as "drift" and "shift". Shifts are the major changes which occur rarely but which lead to the great pandemics - the Spanish flu of 1918, the Asian flu of 1957 and the Hong Kong flu of 1968. "Drift" describes the smaller changes, producing new varieties of flu that can engender sizeable epidemics but not the great pandemics.

An eerily beautiful object, the flu virus looks like an elongated naval mine from the First World War. Spikes of haemagglutinin and neuraminidase, the two surface proteins, project like the mine's detonating spikes. It is these proteins that enable the virus to penetrate cells. But it is also the surface proteins that the human antibodies recognize and latch on to during an infection, destroying the virus and preventing the disease from developing.

Inside the virus lurk eight coils of RNA, the genetic information which allows the virus to reproduce once inside a cell, this prolonging infection.

The "drift" to which virologists refer results from small changes in the composition of the surface proteins which occur once the virus is safe inside a cell reproducing itself. As new copies of the virus are produced from the RNA, tiny mistakes occur about once in every million. If the mistake produces a slightly different version of either of the two surface proteins, the "new" virus may have an advantage over the perfect copies. As the antibodies gather to overwhelm the infection, they may not recognize the new version, which survives to escape, infect someone else and start a new wave of flu.

"Shift" is quite different process. A number of animals, notably birds, suffer from flu. These animal viruses, of which more than 20 are known, have surface proteins markedly differ-



A model of the flu virus (left) shows the mine-like surface projections that help it to penetrate cells like the human one photographed on the right - the dark circles at the top are flu bugs



Sir Christopher Andrews: "The clue was an accident"

ent from the strains found in man. The current theory is that either a man or an animal, most probably a bird, becomes infected with both a human and an animal virus at the same time. As the viruses reproduce, the eight pieces of RNA from each virus can become scrambled, one piece or more being swapped between the two. The result is a new virus, able to reproduce in man with surface proteins from the animal virus. Man's defensive system will simply not recognize the new virus strain, and the potential for a pandemic is born.

Laboratory studies suggest that this process can happen easily, yet pandemics are rare. This may be because many of the changes that take place are lethal to the virus - they offer no advantage over the existing versions. When a successful change does occur, it still has to get out, to find a human to infect. Whatever the reason, such profound changes have produced pandemics only three times this century.

In 1932, the year before the virus was discovered and the explosion in flu research began, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* was advising bluntly: "There is no routine treatment for influenza except bed." Today, adding an aspirin or two, that is still essentially true. Vaccines can help to prevent flu, although they

have to be prepared on last year's strains which limits their effectiveness, and antibiotics can treat complications. But for flu itself, as for almost all other viral infections, treatment remains elusive.

Neither of the major shifts in to virus in 1957 and 1968 produced pandemics to compare with that of 1918-1919, although their effects were bad enough. What made the 1918-1919 outbreak so special is still a mystery. There has been speculation that after four years of war people were run down, that nutrition was poor, or that crowding in troops and in trenches helped the explosive spread of the virus.

"All these factors may have contributed," says Dr John Skehel, co-director of the World Health Organization's World Influenza Centre in London, and Sir Christopher Andrews successor at the National Institute for Medical Research. "But it is equally possible that just about all of the impact was down to the properties of the virus. We do not really know what those were. As we do not know what made the virus so special, we have to say it is possible that it could happen again."

Although it is 50 years since the discovery of the virus, Dr Skehel points out that it is only in the past 20 years that detailed biochemical work on the virus structure has been possible. "That is really not long. In time we may get a much clearer idea about precisely what changes in the virus increase its impact on man, and from that we may develop drug treatments and better vaccines."

Flu research has pointed to better techniques for studying many types of virus and led directly to the discovery of interferon - at the Mill Hill laboratories - which may yet have a role to play in cancer treatment. But the fact that flu keeps changing and has an animal reservoir makes it unlikely that the disease will ever be eradicated.

"If we ever do get rid of it," Sir Christopher Andrews says, "it will probably be of its own accord. There was a period last century, between about 1850 and 1880, when there was practically no flu about. It could always happen again. We might say, 'How clever we are, look what our vaccine has done'. But it will pop up again when you are not expecting it. It's a very wily virus."

# Unhappy end for a film star?

Hollywood - As old stars go she is showing her age badly. In fact, one might fairly say she's a bit of an old wreck.

She starred in countless movies: *The Sting* with Robert Redford and Paul Newman, *Inside Daisy Clover* with Natalie Wood and Steve McQueen and, more recently, *Six Weeks* with Dudley Moore and Mary Tyler Moore.

She has been in such TV series as *Charlie's Angels*, *The Rockford Files*, *Three's Company*, *The Fall Guy* and *The Dukes of Hazard*. She has never had star billing, but without her all the above would have been missing tons of atmosphere and a genuine period feel.

She is instantly recognizable, although you will not find her in the *Who's Who of Movies*. She is a California landmark; she is the Santa Monica Pier.

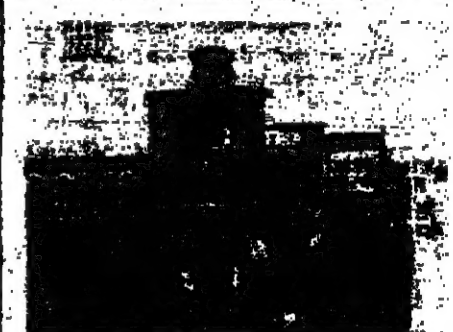
Today, however, the vintage movie star is very frayed around the edges as a result of recent storms that devastated the California coastline. They ripped up her pilings, shattered and scattered her timbers the length and breadth of the white beaches that fringe the state. She is heavily truncated - once 1,700 feet long, she is now 400 feet shorter because of the savage ocean, and those 20-foot waves washed away her film career.

Today her fate is being pondered. For the next few months at least no movie crews will tread her creaky boards or shoot her in soft lights, no stellar personalities will sit astride her carousel horses.

Like any ancient film star this one has had a chequered past - and known several incarnations. The pier is actually two piers. The amusement portion called Newcomb pier was built in 1916, with the addition five years later of a fishing pier.

In the 1920s and '30s the pier was popular with courting couples, who walked and talked to the beat of famous bandleaders in the elaborate La Monica Ballroom, which had been built in 1924 for \$150,000. On big band nights some 3,000 couples danced the night away and then took a breather by savouring the crisp ocean spray. When dancing waned the ballroom became a skating rink and was even used as a makeshift city hall while the nearby Santa Monica civic headquarters was being built.

It was after the Second World War that Hollywood suddenly discovered the landmark and turned it into a star. Mark "Speed" Peterson, a former lifeguard who is now harbourmaster and has grown up



with the pier, says there were times when the studios were lining up to rent the pier to star in their movies.

"In 1960 they made *Elmer Gantry* (with Burt Lancaster and Jean Simmons) and used the ballroom as a preacher's tent," recalls Peterson. "And they filmed the fire sequence there. It was a pretty crazy time but the finished movie looked great. You'd never have known it was shot on the Pacific ocean and not in some revival tent in the Midwest."

For *The Sting*, the director George Roy Hill commandeered the famous carousel, which became the front for Eileen Brennan's house of ill repute. For *Inside Daisy Clover*, the studio built a small house in the middle of the pier then tore it down when the film was finished.

Whenever a scene called for a trip to a funfair, a day at the sea, a precarious helicopter landing, a dramatic drug drop, an offbeat chase, a simple fishing scene or just a loving stroll on the sand, the pier was called into service.

These days the pier rents for about \$400 a day - not a significant sum by standards of inflation-riddled Hollywood. But it badly needs a facelift costing \$5m, which will have to be found by its owner, the city of Santa Monica.

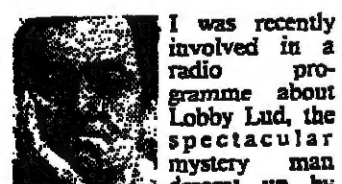
In 1972 the pier was condemned as an eyesore and the city decided to tear it down, planning in its place a 35-acre island with a high-rise hotel and convention centre, reached by a four-lane causeway, but the idea touched off a revolution in the city. The pier was retrieved and the architects of her destruction, three councilors and the city manager, were fired.

"It's a great old place," says Peterson. "I'd like to see her saved." But who, this time, will come to her rescue in the last reel?

Ivor Davis

# In the footsteps of Lobby Lud

NOROVER Miles Kington



I was recently involved in a radio programme about Lobby Lud, the spectacular mystery man dreamt up by the *Westminster Gazette* in 1927, which brought me two unexpected pleasures. One was meeting the original Lobby Lud, a 91-year-old journalist called Willy Chinn who now lives in Cardiff, and the other was browsing through copies of the *Westminster Gazette* for that far-off summer of 1927, whose fifty-sixth anniversary falls due this year. At a time when we wake up every day only to find that the election is not over yet, I thought you might enjoy revisiting some of the stories of 1927.

In those days stories carried three or four separate headlines before the text was reached, and there is a delightful assemblage on October 3 reading: "Banana Man Joins in Stampede. Coal Talkman Fails. Girl's Hunt for Mole Clue." The simple explanation for this outbreak of surrealism is that it presaged a report on the search for Lobby

Lud, which was written up every day in the paper. But the story in the adjoining column reads more like an early outbreak of Mills and Boonism: "Acress's 'Yes' and Athlete's 'No' - Ocean Love Story Sequel - Made Crazy by Moon on Water."

The tragic story unfolds thus. "There is no doubt that ocean engagements are perishable," Janette Gilmour, the actress, made this statement yesterday in telling a *Westminster Gazette* reporter that she had broken off her engagement to Mr G. C. Weightman-Smith. Mr Weightman-Smith, on the other hand, affirms that he is still engaged to Miss Gilmour and hopes to be married in the near future.

"Miss Gilmour, however, said: 'You can take it from me that mine's true! I have given him back his ring. I am not engaged and I am never going to get engaged again. Next time I shall elope right away. I think the romance of the ocean turns one's head. You see so much of

each other. The moon and the water and the stars make you crazy and you make decisions which you would never do in broad daylight on dry land. It was my fault entirely. He is a wonderful boy and the best hunk in the world but we have nothing in common."

A happier outcome to another story was reported on August 17: "Kenya Romance - Engagement Broken: Another Made... A Society engagement which was broken off last Tuesday was followed yesterday by an announcement that the intended bride is to marry someone else." But alas, a *Westminster Gazette* reporter never did find out why Mrs Furves, the former Miss Beryl Clutterbuck, had broken off with the Hon. R. F. Watson and plumped three days later for Mansfield Markham.

Society people did their stuff in those days. On September 10 the Countess of Kinnoull was fined £20 and banned for three years from driving P. C. Jenner stated in court that "after ten o'clock at night he heard a car draw up with a 'squealing' of brakes, and heard an argument taking place. He went to the back of the crowd to see what was wrong, and a man complained to him of being very nearly knocked down. Then he heard the Countess say: 'Oh! You go to hell.' The man who was complaining said to him: 'There you are, countess. That is the fourth time she has said it to me.'"

"Mr. Mead: Did she seem sober?" The policeman said she did, adding that the Countess said she did not think there were so many people about in the street.

Later she drove at a very fast speed down Upper St James Street and twice circled Golden Square, twice scattering pedestrians. He stopped her, whereupon she said: "Constable, what is this all about?"

"Mr. Mead: Did she give any explanation why she went twice round the square?" "No." Perhaps she was aware, as later transpired in court, that she already had numerous convictions for speeding. But the fastest noblewoman of the season was undoubtedly the Duchess of Bedford, who spoke to the *Gazette* after flying 3,500 miles in eight days. "Flying is an ideal way of spending a holiday," she said. "If you get tired of one place, you have only to jump in your plane, start your engine, and in half an hour you find yourself in an entirely different country."

The Duchess, who is 62, jumped out of her tiny D-H Moth machine and asked if she could have a cup of tea. Piloted by Captain C. D. Baraud, she had visited Paris, Dijon, Lyons,

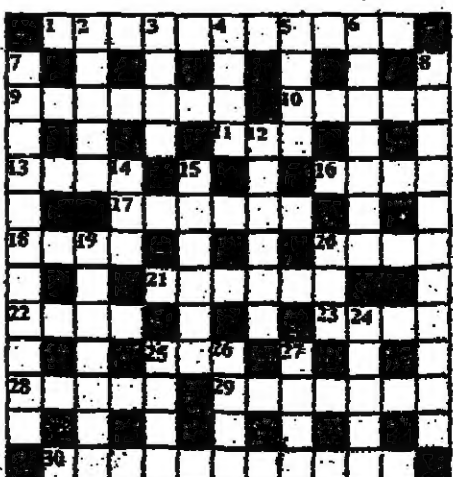
Turin, Venice, the Lido and Naples, coming back by Rome and the Riviera.

Pictures were hard to get in those days. The *Gazette* reported plans for showing the Dempsey-Tunney fight. "The Jönarna negative of the fight will be taken by aeroplane from Chicago to Montreal, whence it will be shipped on the Empress of Scotland. Arrangements are being made to have the Empress of Scotland met by a seaplane 600 miles off the coast of Ireland. The seaplane will land at some convenient spot where an ordinary plane will take over and fly with it to Croydon for distribution in the London area."

By the miracle of modern science I hope to bring you more enthralling stories from 1927, another day. "Three Best Men - But The Bride Without Attendants", perhaps. "Gas Oven Suicide: Raining Again", "Man's Tragic Despair", seems seasonal. Or would you rather hear more about "Veto on Priests Listening In", "Too Much Jazz and Operetta Music"? Keep your crystal set tuned in.

# CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 70)

- ACROSS  
1 Commissioner (11)  
2 Female slave (7)  
3 Cavalry weapon (5)  
11 Climbing plant (3)  
23 Dip (4)  
16 Adjoin (4)  
17 Crumble (6)  
18 Volgar person (4)  
20 Support (4)  
21 Give (6)  
22 French mountains (4)  
23 Spirited style (4)  
25 Follow closely (3)  
26 Come next (5)  
27 Disbelief in God (7)  
30 Carved idol (6,5)
- DOWN  
2 Cave (5)  
3 Bullet position (4)  
4 Maori ornament (4)  
5 Inactively (4)  
6 Dignity (7)  
7 Our Father (5,6)  
8 Old Testament Book (11)  
12 Dependent person (4)  
13 Insignificant (5)  
14 Soviet police (1,1,1)  
15 Elaborate style (6)  
19 Uncovered (7)  
20 Honey insect (3)  
24 Telling untruth (5)  
25 Diesel oil (4)  
26 Acquire (4)  
27 Fake (4)
- SOLUTION TO No 69  
ACROSS: 1 Blowout 5 Blame 8 UDR 9 Mireless 10 Oldie 11 Shun  
12 Pedants 14 Insignificant 15 Compacts 18 Disc 21 Lurch 22 Andante  
23 Enns 24 Recm 25 Blyssan  
DOWN: 1 Bomb 2 Ouse 3 Oceanographer 4 Tulip 5 Broad-mindedly  
6 Addende 7 Crocodile 13 Circular 15 Semantic 17 Tense 19 Summ  
20 Deans



The solution to Saturday's Jumble Crossword is on page 12



## PROFILE: David Bowie

## Ziggy's rock and role reversal



David Bailey

Sexual indiscretions are not supposed to make public careers, but the David Bowie world now knows was launched 11 years ago with a confession. Admitting his bisexuality to an interviewer (this one, in fact) who was thereafter never quite sure whether he had dug out a genuine scoop or had been carefully manipulated, Bowie became an object of such fascination that an inauspicious career was spectacularly transformed. Quite how much is apparent this week, when he arrives for the British leg of a world tour encompassing 95 concerts, trailing his credentials as a pop icon, theatre, television and film actor, and, most vitally, the arbiter of a generation's style.

He began plainly enough as David Jones, his real name, following fashions, not setting them. His return to the public stage after a five-year absence filming, recording, rebuilding his once precarious health and reorganizing his business affairs, has impressively reassured his popularity. He is said to be receiving \$1m for a single appearance today at a rock festival in San Bernardino, California. His promoters claim that 500,000 people have applied for tickets to his British performances, which include three open-air shows (July 1-3) at the 50,000-capacity Milton Keynes Bowl. A new recording contract with EMI is worth at least \$12m, \$1.7m of which he received for his first album under the deal. To EMI's relief, that record went to the top of the charts immediately after its release a few weeks ago.

To fulfill his new obligations, Bowie has shown an unexpected willingness to be interviewed and, even more unusually, to confront his highly speculative personal history. To borrow a phrase of his former hero, Bob Dylan, this year he is bringing it all back home.

Recently he revisited his Brixton birthplace to be photographed by David Bailey; his three concerts at Wembley Arena later this week, followed by two at the National Exhibition Centre next week, represent another sort of homecoming in a remarkable, image-mongering career which has provoked suspicion as well as admiration.

Although he will continue to put on the costumes of the various identities he has created and made famous, such as the androgynous Ziggy Stardust and the troubadour of "Space Oddity", Bowie says that at 36 such impostures are firmly behind him. He has turned his back on the trend of electronic pop which he started and which is now in full spate among the latest

generation of British pop musicians. *Let's Dance*, his latest album, has caused consternation among the avant-garde by re-employing guitars and drawing sustenance from the simple, exuberant rhythm-and-blues he copied in adolescence. He calls it "emotionally uplifting" music, a prescription for the times, and the fruit of a newfound personal stability.

Inevitably, sceptics have already declared that he is merely shuffling his pack of aliases, and such doubts may be forgivable, since warmth and wholesomeness have hardly featured in a career marked by brilliant calculation. His admission of bisexuality, apparently truthful and spontaneous, was a novel but risky tactic which set a precedent for the "coming out" of Elton John and other rock stars.

For almost a decade he had been struggling to establish himself: his well-timed pronouncement focused publicity on an unconventional personality and gave impetus to the launch of the album on which his career pivoted: *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars*, a feverish, uneven projection of rock stardom in a world awaiting apocalypse. What the world actually awaited was a pop phenomenon for the 1970s, to replace the Beatles and Rolling Stones. Looking abnormally glamorous in skin-tight cat-suit and space-age platform boots, his hair a bright-red stook, Bowie initiated the new rock cult based on glitter and glamour, once neatly defined by John Lennon as "rock 'n' roll with lipstick on" and quickly debased by Bowie's many imitators.

*Ziggy Stardust* delivered Bowie his own stardom, then trapped him in its doomed persona, from which he escaped into seclusion by the first of several strategic "retirements". It taught him that he could manufacture compelling images, and the musical styles to complement them, at will; the discovery has been the source both of his unwavering appeal, and of the common, sometimes warranted criticism that he is an opportunist whose emotions are not always fully engaged. Such imputations, often made by earnest adherents of earlier pop values, undervalue his unexampled sense of rock theatre and his understanding of the music's transient, hybrid nature.

As a musician and fashionable figure, his influence is felt throughout contemporary pop. Just as the "plastic soul" of *Young Americans* anticipated the disco music of the Bee Gees and *Saturday Night Fever*, so his electronic albums, *Low* and

*Heroes*, have foreshadowed the mass popularity of synthesizers. Because of him the punks, the New Romantics and other youth cults have dyed their hair, sung in native, not American, accents, and attempted their own rock and role-playing.

The private Bowie is today quite unlike his cast of characters and especially unlike his old self, to which cling tabloid-headline memories of drug abuse and a free-wheeling marriage to Angie Bowie, a would-be actress who never forgave him for having the greater talent. Now he demon-

strates the poise and cultured charm, the airs and graces, acquired by English stage-actors rather than rock stars.

His own life-story, as filmed by Ken Russell, could be called *Schizophrenia*. His friend Pete Townshend of the Who, a perceptive analyst of the pop world, has said that Bowie invents "characters" because personally he is "in flux, constantly changing", a view which Bowie now endorses in his new mood of frankness. He recognizes he has overcome basic shyness through compulsive exhibition-

ism, sometimes with unpleasant results. On a concert tour in 1976 he wore stark black-and-whites, like the decadent compère of *Cabaret*: a striking effect which he spoiled by appearing to wave a Nazi salute, then spouting Aryan philosophy in interviews. This invention, known as the Thin White Duke, he now acknowledges to have been a miscalculation, the distortion of drugs and mysticism during the worst period of his life, spent in Los Angeles. It is ironic that he went to Berlin to recuperate.

His insecurity can be traced to his family background. An older, beloved stepbrother vanished into mental institutions. He was not close to his mother. His father, who bought him a saxophone and supported his musical ambitions, died at the moment of his first hit, with "Space Oddity" in 1969; he had at various times run a theatre troupe and owned a Soho wrestling club.

Bowie's own gift for publicity surfaced as a schoolboy in Bromley, south London, when he appeared on the BBC *Tonight* programme protesting the cause of long hair. Next he wrote to the washing-machine magnate John Bloom, asking for money to outfit his rhythm-and-blues group. Bloom supplied a showbusiness contact, through whom Bowie recorded his first single in 1964: "Liza Jane", credited to David Jones and the King Bees.

The 1960s were his undistinguished apprenticeship in pop music. He moved uncertainly between imitating Anthony Newley, (recording in 1967 a children's novelty song, "The Laughing Gnome") and dabbling as a hippie in mime, Buddhism and the arts-lab scene. The mime artist Lindsay Kemp opened up to him a new world, awakening theatrical instincts which were channelled, unsuccessfully, into show-business by a manager-cum-mentor, Ken Pitt, who earned Bowie's admiration by virtue of his friendship with the late film star James Dean. A peculiar consequence was that he sang the first English language version of "Comme d'habitude", which Paul Anka re-wrote as "My Way".

More productive was a Bob Dylan phase, from which came "Space Oddity", his best-known song, which he has re-recorded and released several times.

In 1970 it was his good fortune, at least originally, to acquire as his manager an aggressive English lawyer, Tony Defries, a consultant to models, photographers and music business executives. They were complementary. Defries, the deal-maker, gave Bowie the confidence to exploit his ideas. But he also admired the style of the American manager Allen Klein, whose high-handed methods briefly attracted such clients as the Rolling Stones and the Beatles.

Defries signed Bowie to RCA Records, predicting with massive enthusiasm that he would be as big as Elvis Presley, the label's most important artist. But around him he began building his own empire, for which Bowie produced the records of Mott the Hoople ("All the Young Dudes"), Lou Reed ("Walk on

the Wild Side") and others, prompting accusations that he was using these more established performers to publicize himself.

Associating with Lou Reed, the Velvet Underground's influential chronicler of dark, New York street-life, certainly sharpened his own image of *Clockwork Orange* androgyny. But his musical collaborations, approached in a spirit of real inquiry, have generally been mutually beneficial: "Fame", for example a hit with John Lennon in 1975.

It has been a small step from the impersonations of his records to acting itself, and each new role has reflected some aspect of his various personae. In *The Man Who Fell To Earth*, his 1976 debut as a film star, Nicolas Roeg (who had seen his *Omnibus* TV documentary, "Cracked Actor") cast him unerringly as a displaced alien. *Just A Gigolo*, a David Hemmings flop set amidst Weimar degeneracy, traded his fragile maleness against the camp legend of Marlene Dietrich. And in *Baal*, a BBC production in 1982, he was Brecht's coldly amoral anti-hero. Playing *The Elephant Man*, a lauded Broadway appearance in 1980, inverted his handsome image, a trick he accomplished by mime; and in *The Hunger* he became a senescent vampire. Not the least merit of *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*, Nagisa Oshima's POW drama, is that he finally learned to act rather than perform. Now he hopes to direct, and is starting with promotional video films at EMI's expense.

He has generally got what he wanted. In January 1975 he wrested control of his career from Defries, though the settlement was punitive. As his own, conspicuously successful business manager, he keeps few employees and relies upon a formidably protective assistant, "Coco" Schwab, the only survivor of the Defries regime. His private travels, which satisfy an interest in ethnic musics, include no superstar entourage.

He lives unostentatiously in a New York apartment and a house near Lausanne with his 12-year-old son, Duncan, known in more publicity-conscious days as "Zowie". This custodianship has allegedly conferred new responsibilities and happiness. "I'm a single parent with a son", he said recently, "and more than anything else over the last five years that fact has honed my outlook generally, and will continue to change my approach to music and whatever else I do. I now have a very direct link with the future."

Michael Watts

## The Bowie story

January 8, 1947: Born at 40 Stansfield Road, Brixton, south London. 1955-63: Educated Bromley Technical High School. O-levels in art and woodwork.

- |  |                                    |   |   |
|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1964: First single recording, <i>Liza Jane</i> , as David Jones with the King Bees | 1973: <i>The Spiders from Mars</i> | Bowie, his compilation <i>The Man Who Fell To Earth</i> | Ashes, second No. 1 single <i>Scary Monsters (and Super Creeps)</i> |
| 1967: David Bowie, first album   | 1974: <i>Aladdin Sane</i>          | 1977: <i>Low, Heroes</i>                                | <i>The Elephant Man</i>   |
| 1969: <i>Space Oddity</i> , first hit (No. 5 in charts)                            | 1975: <i>Diamond Dogs</i>          | 1978: <i>Young Americans</i>                            | 1981: <i>Under Pressure</i> , No. 1 single, performed with Queen    |
| 1971: <i>The Man Who Sold The World</i> ; <i>Hunky Dory</i>                        | 1976: <i>Station to Station</i>    | 1978: <i>Just A Gigolo</i>                              | 1982: <i>Brecht's Baal</i> ; <i>Let's Dance</i>                     |
| 1972: <i>The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars</i>         | 1978: <i>Changes One</i>           | 1979: <i>Lodger</i>                                     | 1983: <i>The Hunger</i> , <i>Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence</i>       |
|  |                                    | 1980: <i>Ashes to Ashes</i>                             |   |

## Sound and vision on a disc

"The whole industry is buzzing with compact disc," exulted a leading retailer. His turn of phrase may have been inappropriate - the laser-read, 12cm disc is intended, after all, to eliminate the buzz, hiss and scratch that have accompanied record playing since Edison's day - but there is no denying the excitement aroused by the apparently limitless capabilities of the new technology.

Invented by Philips in Holland and forged into commercial reality by Sony in Japan, the new disc offers interference-free sound, undamagable surfaces, improved stereo separation and a dynamic range - the difference between loud and soft sounds - that approaches concert hall contrasts. Launched in Europe three months ago and next month in the United States, compact disc is expected by the end of the decade to replace the LP as a popular carrier of music. Yet engineers have only just begun to explore the disc's untapped reserves.

Of the six tracks on a compact disc, only two are being used. The remaining four

## FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on research  
AUDIO ELECTRONICS

could be exploited to carry more than the present capacity of 80 minutes of music. More intriguingly, though, they could house a variety of other signals. Sony has begun recording experiments with still-frame pictures flashed on to a screen built into the compact disc player as accompanying illustrations to music. So far, they have been able to broadcast one image every two seconds, but pundits do not rule out the possibility that compact disc could be adapted to carry moving pictures or video.

## Striding Walkman

The makers of personal stereos are scaling ever greater heights of sophistication. Sony's new Walkman Professional is the first recording machine to combine genuine portability with acceptable Dolbyised sound quality. Unfortunately, it requires four batteries which last only 3½ hours, leaving little scope for extended out-of-doors recording. It can be attached to

the mains, of course, but then it won't walk very far. The Sports Walkman FM, to be launched in June, is the first waterproof Walkman, all shiny yellow plastic and airtight rubber hinges. Not to be used while scuba-diving, they advise, but handy enough to survive a splashing on the beach or a drenching on an English golf course. It emerged unscathed, too, from a swift plunge into my bathroom sink.

The radio reception is especially impressive, but those clever folks at Sony appear to have overlooked the British peculiarity of broadcasting all major sports programmes on medium wave only.

## Simple sounds

The revolution that the Beatles wrought upon recording techniques in the 1960s is about to be reversed by compact disc. The Beatles were the first to demand multiple layers of sound; however, the orchestral sound in *A Day in the Life* drifted out of sync in a number of places as they had to record it on two unsynchronised four-track machines. Nowadays, no

studio could survive without a 48-track console and multi-track recording has become commonplace.

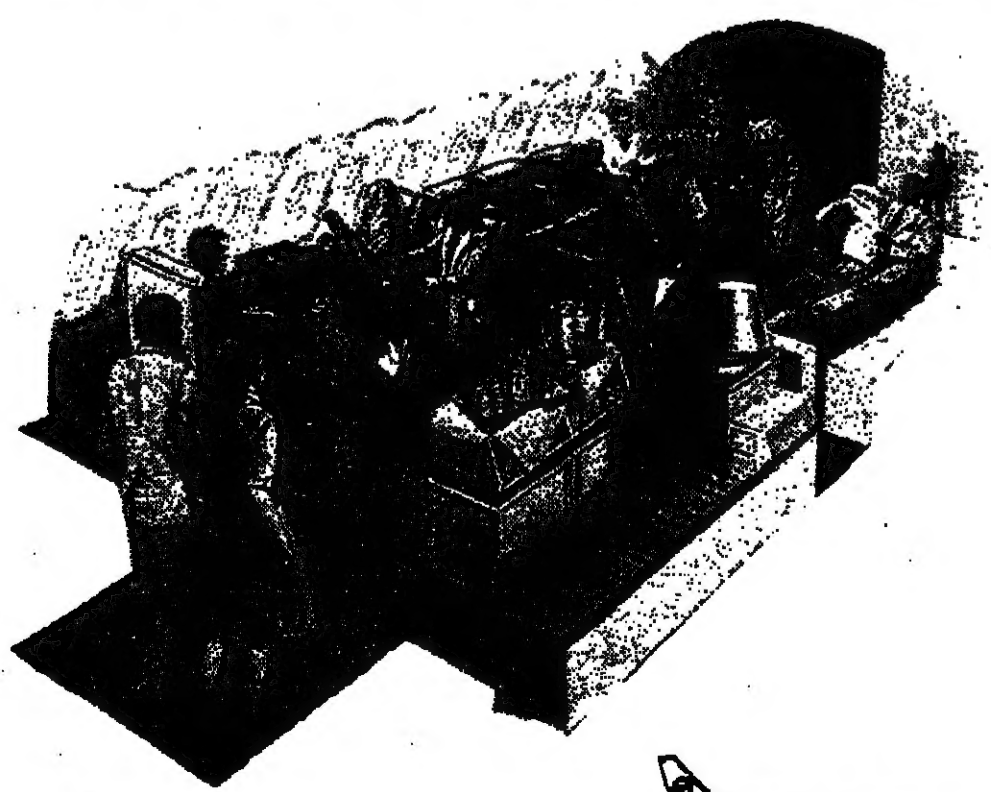
But several best-selling LPs have sounded ridiculous on compact disc, whose extraordinary verisimilitude has shown up the artificiality of close microphone placings and elaborate mixing techniques. Experience has taught the engineers to revert to the simplest of techniques, in some cases using not more than five microphones for a Mahler-sized orchestra.

## Hearing in 3D

Not all good tidings come from the East. The latest breakthrough in surround-sound is the brainchild of an Italian, Hugo Zuccarelli. A system he calls "holophonics", aims to create an illusion of three-dimensional sound in music heard on headphones - which usually appears to the listener to have emerged from a point within his or her skull. Those who have heard Zuccarelli's trials, recorded with Pink Floyd and the London Symphony Orchestra, were impressed by the illusion not only of multi-directional sound, but of height and depth as well.

Norman Lebrecht

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• Maceio (Wed, Sat)  
• Teresopolis (Wed, Sat)  
• Ilheus (Wed, Sat)  
• Santos (Wed, Sat)



## THE TIMES DIARY

### I'll ask Bob

When familiarity with our politicians turns to contempt, there is a simple cure: turn them inside out and upside down. Michael Curi has done this most adroitly in his dictionary of anagrams, published in paperback this week. The PM, as Saatchi knows, can be metamorphosed into "That great chemist," but by way of balance, Curi offers "Meg, the arch-tartar." Poor Ted Heath becomes "Had teeth" or "The death" while, further back, William Ewart Gladstone turns into "Wild agitator means well," and Disraeli into "Lead, sir." Unamused as ever, Mary Whitehouse finds herself saying "I may rue the show." I cannot match all this, but that does not stop me trying. I have de-poled the Labour leader into "Oh facile Tom," and David Steel into "Vital deeds" or "Laddie's vet," whichever he finds the more noteworthy. Roy Jenkins, as ever, stumps me, but his telegraphic colleague David Owen emerges promisingly into a "Video dawn." Any more bright ideas? To get you thinking, first decipher the headline.

### Why?

Election night will bring the resurrection of the flop of the century - the show that closed before it opened, losing £1.1m of backers' money. In March, when it was cancelled by Michael White on the grounds that it just would not work, the show for which the Piccadilly theatre had been transformed into a cabaret restaurant was called *I, Now it is Y*, and it has cost a further £500,000. It still stars the Italian mime Arturo Brachetti, but White's name is no longer on it. Launching on election night is not an attempt to cash in on the desire to escape the results: changes at the Piccadilly this time include the provision of a huge television monitor.

● Robert Worcester, of the MORI opinion poll, organizes a competition for the political journalist who most closely predicts the date of the general election. It was won this time by Adam Raphael of *The Observer*, who picked June 17. Elections are held on Thursdays. June 17 is a Friday.

### Clown costume

My political challenger today is, I am afraid, rather frivolous. Belonging as he does to the Fancy Dress Party, A. H. Crookford, who is contesting Darford, has produced a lengthy and excruciating manifesto. Reduce the size of unemployment figures, he suggests, by using smaller print, and the length of patients' waiting lists by increasing prescription charges to 5,000 volts. He promises to act swiftly to stop the falling pound: "If one lands anywhere near us we will pick it up immediately." The Fancy Dress Party has "always been against the principle of the closed shop - especially off licences," and will increase the size of exports: "In future it will be sold in two pint cans." £150, for this?

### Bachanalia next?

Marathons are becoming more musical. On Saturday Oxford Pro Musica performed a Beethoven of all nine Beethoven symphonies conducted by Yannis Daras. Next Saturday it is Brahms's turn at the Royal Festival Hall, with six hours of chamber music played in three sittings by performers of nine nationalities, and season tickets available to be known as Brahms' Rovers.

### Disc slips

The latest technological hazard for children is that they might swallow the small disc batteries used in cameras, watches and hearing aids. More than 1,000 cases a year are reported in the United States, according to the journal of the American Medical Association. The conclusion from a series of reports to that publication on battery-swallowers' syndrome is that if the battery sticks in the oesophagus, damage or death may result from leakage of chemicals, but if it reaches the stomach it will keep going without creating a hazard.

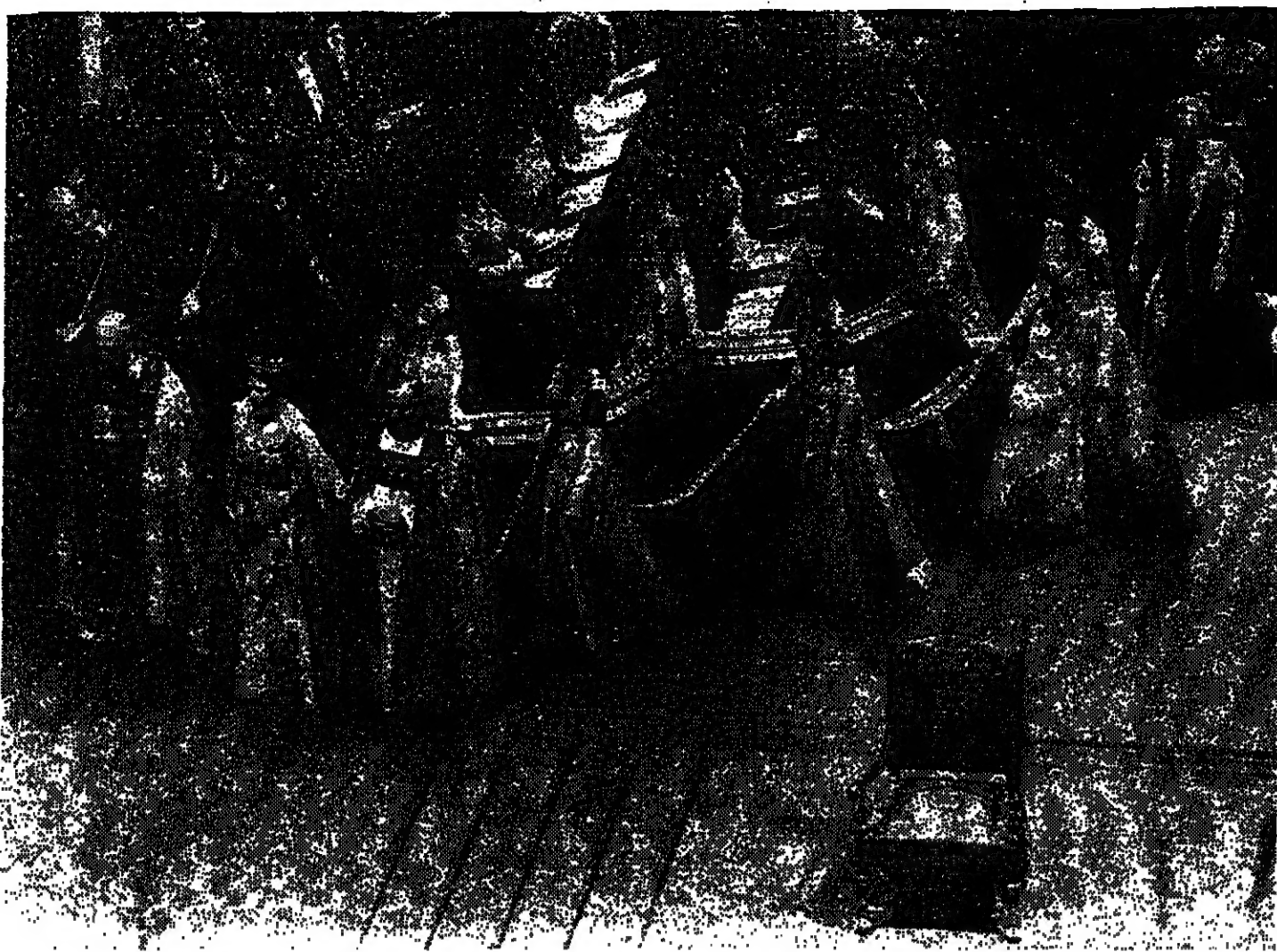
### Charge!

Despite an admission fee of £25 a head, a one-day seminar next month at Apsley House on Wellington as a general has sold out. This may have something to do with the presence of the military historians John Keegan, author of *The Face of Battle*, and Corelli Barnett, redressing the balance after his rather successful book on Napoleon. The seminar is the first in a series of events at Number One, London - this one takes place in the newly restored Waterloo Galleries, where else? - designed to focus on the Duke's place in military history. The Friends of the V and A, to whom any profits will go, also want to see Apsley House become a living memorial, rather than merely a museum of the decorative arts.

David Petri is bats about cricket, to the extent that he has lashed out £17,000 to publish this weekend his own novel, *Horton's Test*, which is the first piece of good cricket fiction since before the war. Purchasers get not only the paperback book but a leatherette spine which slips sportily over the covers "to enhance its bookshelf appearance": a bat-shaped bookmark; and a chance to enter a competition for seven days in the cricketing island of Barbados. The way to the book in the shops is signed by a size two cricket bat on display.

PHS

The Queen was crowned 30 years ago this week. Brian Barker, who was closely involved, recalls the preparations for the big day



June 2, 1953: months of painstaking effort come to a climax as the Queen walks in procession to her coronation

## Vivat! Vivat! The day that grime gave way to glory

Some impressions never fail. My recollections of the events in which I was involved 30 years ago still seem as vivid as on the day they were formed. I recall standing in Westminster Abbey on the evening before the coronation. The months of preparation were over, and the grey Sanctuary had been transformed into a place of golden light. The raised platform of the "Theatre" was covered in a golden coloured carpet, surrounded by frontals of woven cloth of gold and with the magnificent Abbey plate gleaming on the high altar and displayed on a table below the royal box. Facing the altar was the ancient coronation chair with the stone of destiny below the seat and beyond was the raised dais of the throne with its deep scarlet tapestry.

Once again, as for nearly 900 years, the Abbey had been prepared for another monarch in the long line of kings and queens who had been consecrated and crowned within its walls. That evening the Abbey seemed to be wrapped in a hush of expectation. As a Gold Staff Commander I would have to spend many hours in that sanctuary the next day. I turned and walked through the choir screen to where the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, would receive the Abbey keys from the Dean, Dr Alan Don. For the next 24 hours, the Abbey would be in the custody of the Earl Marshal. A few moments later a small black van with a single police car entered Dean's Yard. It carried the most precious and fabulous gems in the world - the Crown Jewels with the crowns, swords and sceptres which tomorrow would move in scintillating splendour through the complicated rituals of the ceremony. The Dean, the chapter and choristers had formed a procession through the cloisters to escort the royal regalia to the old Jerusalem chamber where they were laid out on a long table under the watchful eyes of the yeoman warders from the Tower of London. For centuries the regalia had been brought back to the Abbey on the eve of the coronation.

There had been mistakes and confusions in the ordering of past coronations. That of George II had been a disaster. Queen Victoria had not been amused by the manner in which her service had been conducted. She wrote in her diary that "the Archbishop was confused and puzzled, the Bishop of Durham could tell me nothing" and the Coronation ring had been forced on the wrong finger, causing her intense pain. Less serious blunders had occurred even at the coronation of George VI. We had been summoned to a meeting with the Earl Marshal in the Abbey in December before the work began. He had taken every detail of the preparations into his grasp. For example, he was concerned that all new timber should have been carefully seasoned. "The Queen ascending the throne to the sound of groaning timber might be regarded as bad omen for her reign as the jewel which fell from the crown of George III at his coronation, and which was later regarded as presaging the loss of the American colonies," he remarked.

He set aside the whole of May for rehearsals. It was as well he did. It was difficult for elderly peers to follow a complicated pattern of movements, wearing unfamiliar coronets and with long robes sweeping their heels and in a few cases holding a heavy sword upright beneath their chins. Difficulties increased when the assistant bishops joined the rehearsals. Each bishop had his own idea of a liturgical pace. After several fumbling starts the Earl Marshal's voice came loud and clear. "If the bishops do not learn to walk in step we'll be here all night." They got the message.

One who went off for a short holiday before a rehearsal felt the duke's firm hand. The Earl Marshal sent a police car to bring him back.

He came into the Abbey, pink with indignation, his chaplain carrying his hand luggage. "Most humiliating," he protested. "Escorted from my hotel by police. What on earth will people think?" His protest faded when he saw the gilded figure of the Archbishop.

There were problems with a few peers whose attendance at rehearsals was also obligatory. "If you are not at the rehearsals, you will not be there at all," the Earl Marshal told one peer protesting that he knew it all. There was not the slightest doubt he meant what he said. The rehearsals were very complex, precariously balanced, entirely dependent on the practised timing of the several hundred people taking part. That everything went with great precision was due to the superb organization of the Earl Marshal and officers of the College of Arms.

There was however, a slight fault in my own ministry's arrangements. On her arrival at the Abbey, the Queen would retire briefly to a room in the Annex while the head of her procession moved down the nave. Her maid, inspecting the arrangements, found we had omitted to supply the one item she would require on that important occasion - a mirror. We hurriedly supplied one.

My ministry had been drawn into the preparation since the Minister of Works was also Master of the Queen's Works in lineal descent from Gundulf, the weeping monk of Rochester, who had begun the Tower of London for William the Conqueror. That responsibility for the upkeep of royal palaces and the preparation for state occasions had continued down the centuries. Until the coronation, the chief preoccupation of the ministry had been supporting Harold Macmillan's drive for 300,000 houses and the atomic energy programme. Overnight we suddenly seemed to have been dragged back centuries.

A small book was placed in my hands written by an Abbot of Westminster in about 1307. It was the Liber Regalis - the Royal Book, and the first sentences translated from Latin were: "This is the order according to which the King has to be crowned and anointed. First, there shall be prepared a stage raised between the High Altar and the Choir..."

That we succeeded in balancing the requirements of tradition with modern building technology was mainly due to our minister, David

Eccles - now Lord Eccles. He was a fine administrator, he had taste, style and imagination. He felt that here was a great opportunity to lift people out of the bleakness of a post-war era where meat, eggs and sweets were still rationed, and where the bomb scars in London were still showing. He told us: "The traditions and ceremony are our inheritance from the past, but it is our duty to express in colour and design the age we live in and the Queen who will be crowned."

He wanted to renovate London in the brightest colours. He had the wartime grime cleaned from the public buildings on the professional route. The ministry's decorations of the royal route were the gayest London had ever seen - no one will ever forget the great slender arches spanning the Mall with their suspended crowns and the lions and unicorns in their fantasy dances against the sky.

Pressmen, broadcasters, film-makers turned to London as a bright light in a world darkened by the Korean conflict and the cold war. Eccles said to me: "For every thousand who will watch events in London in June, there will be a million who will watch through the eyes of the press, the film and the TV screen. We must be sure that what they see brings credit and dignity to the Queen and our country."

One of our problems was meeting the requirements of the BBC for a live recording of the ceremony. Television in Britain was still the growing infant of the media with a mere 1.5m licences compared to the 11m radio listeners and the world-wide audience for newsreels and colour films.

Why bother, it was asked, with its cameras and high demands for special lighting. The first time we set up lights in the Abbey to BBC requirements the result was an intolerable blaze of light. "Impossible," exclaimed the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Opposition to the BBC making a live broadcast gathered force. Many were genuinely concerned that the live broadcast would impose an extra burden on the ceremony. The long ceremony, there were also important participants in the ceremony who feared that their slightest slip would be instantly transmitted to the watching millions and there were some who were horrified by the very thought of the

intrusion. "It is absolutely intolerable," said the Marquis of A. "That chap in pinstripes should watch the Queen with their third pint of beer in their hands."

The opposition found its final expression in the decision of the Coronation Joint Executive Committee when the Earl Marshal announced that "live television would be restricted to the procession west of the choir screen but that a film of the ceremony would be made available to the BBC". I told him that the decision would create an uproar in press and Parliament. Indeed it was so. An angry Winston Churchill rose in the House of Commons to state that the arrangements would be reviewed. A chastened BBC returned to the Abbey a few weeks later with more modest lighting needs and from there went on to its own crowning triumph of Coronation Day.

Thousands of media men poured into London to use the elaborate facilities which had been provided to get their accounts back to their countries, including the two Canberra bombers which carried recordings of the ceremony across the Atlantic for the US and Canadian networks. David Eccles did much to promote the atmosphere of gaiety, colour and rejoicing which turned London into a carnival city which the world came to see. I shall always remember the crowds dancing in Trafalgar Square to the rhythms of Jamaican drums and the voices of thousands singing "Wonderful, Wonderful London Town" as the rain cascaded down.

Before daybreak the next day, I was in my place in the Abbey. I had to deal with hitches and alarms. For example, an enclosed position had been constructed behind the tombs on the north side for film and TV cameras to record important parts of the ceremony including the crowning. During the night a thick coat of dust had filtered down onto the glass apertures, and the camera operators were in despair. I told them to save their tears and give me their handkerchiefs. Below the camera positions were seated three rows of bishops. When I explained the situation their astonishment changed to amusement. I passed along the handkerchiefs and one by one the bishops rose to clean the glass panes above their heads. Without their help the world might never have seen the colour film and TV records of the day from that position.

A white light came on at my elbow to tell me that the Queen in her coach had left the palace. A surging roar in the distance was drowned by the drums and trumpets as the first procession reached the Sanctuary. The rest of the pictures of that day are in my mind like a film to be recalled at will. For me, the most arresting image was not the hushed solemnity of the crown upraised in the Archbishop's hands but the moment when the voices of the choir were still and the Queen came through the choir screen to the triumph and shouts of the Westminster schoolboys. "Vivat Regina, Vivat Regina Elizabetha, Vivat! Vivat! Vivat!" Before us was the slender and lovely young Queen regal, in a magnificent gown covered in thousands of pearls.

The events that followed have been captured on colour film and TV - some to be shown this week. The solemnity, the colour, the dazzling spectacle of that occasion are on those records, but I feel they lack the vibrant excitement, the sense of participation and the rejoicing that filled the Abbey.

At the end of that long day I read what another civil servant, Pepps, had written in his diary of the coronation of Charles II. "I can say that beside the sight of these glorious things, I may not for the future trouble myself to see things of state and show as being sure never to see the like again in this world".

After 30 years that is also my own opinion.

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## Morality, hijacked by the Tories

JUNE 24 83

Barbara Castle

Labour is fighting a civilised campaign against great evils, but it has made one big mistake. It has failed to put its case in a philosophical context, instead of a purely material one. As a result it has enabled Mrs Thatcher to monopolize the moral argument. From the start she had one hope: to deflect the attack on the unpopular results of her policies by transferring the guilt for her own failures on to her listeners. She does so by presenting herself as the guardian of stern "values", which alone can purify a gone-soft society. And, of course, on questions of defence she bangs the simple patriotic drum.

It is a technique designed to leave the Labour Party arguing about details instead of principles. It should, of course, have been the other way round. For the issues in this campaign are indeed moral ones.

Mass unemployment, for instance, can never be a purely economic matter. It undermines the foundations of our society. No country can save itself from decline, spiritually even more than economically, if it tolerates the sense of hopelessness among its people which comes from uselessness.

Yet that mood, which is growing dangerously, is grist to Mrs Thatcher's electoral mill. She was even claiming with satisfaction on TV the other day that the majority of young people in this country, including those who are out of work, are satisfied with the lot she offers them and will vote for her, if that is true, she has lowered the sights of a whole generation.

The accusation would not stand, of course, if she could hold out any hope that the "purifying" process was coming to an end. But that she cannot, and will not, do. What Labour should be hammering home is that unemployment is politically necessary to her type of society - one in which the work-force is cowed into submission, in keeping with the "Victorian values" she invokes.

In the same way, we are in danger of letting her ride away from the essentials of the nuclear argument. To say that the Labour Party does not wish to defend this country is, of course, a malicious fallacy. Labour's whole case is that defence loses its meaning when the use of nuclear weapons is involved. We are in a new ball game because never before in human history have we been preparing to make war with weapons which would bring global and irreversible catastrophe, to ourselves as well as to the enemy.

Tomorrow: John Pardoe

Robin Marris

## Charting a path to recovery

Although the Conservative Party has much to say about inflation and Labour much to say about unemployment, neither is proud to emphasize the fact that Britain has been declining economically, relatively to other countries, for many years. Their reticence is hardly surprising since both, in different ways, are partly responsible. In sharp contrast, the Alliance faces the facts of the nation's decline much more frankly, and quite explicitly claims to have policies genuinely aimed at reversing it. But its claims are frequently countered by the reply that the policies are reheated versions of old pro-growth policies which have failed in the past.

The evaluation of this controversy requires a distinction between "macro" and "micro" economic policy. Macro policy is concerned with demand, inflation and unemployment. Micro policy with detailed policy toward industry. Far from having bland or vague policies on the latter, the SDP and the Liberals have precise prescriptions in profusion, and these are their strongest economic policies.

They emphasize the existing deficiencies in industrial and vocational training and education and propose specific reforms of the apprenticeship system. For the greater encouragement of industrial competition, they suggest further disinvestment of mergers, more practical assistance to small business and the reduction of bureaucratic obstacles to those businesses. The link between economic growth and education is emphasized.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary, recently defined the aims of his Department as "a profitable, competitive and adaptive productive sector in the United Kingdom". Worthy motives indeed, but nowhere did he mention the need for better industrial education and planning. Why was it recently necessary for the Director of the National Economic Development Office to remind the Government that this country spends only half the European average on vocational training?

Having said all this, I have to concede that my own economic research has also sustained me in serious misgivings about Alliance "macro" policy, mainly because it seemed to me to run away from the problem of the unions. The specific policies on union reform are blatantly schizophrenic. On the one hand they pronounce the fundamental role of unions in harmonious industrial relations; on the other they make detailed proposals which, if put into law, would make Mr Tebbit look like a workers' hero (for example the closed shop, accepted in principle, would in practice be effectively banned by a scheme requiring validation by regular secret ballots of workers involved, requiring two third majorities from all those entitled to vote).

Michael Heseltine's parrot talk about "deterrence" will no longer do, because the life between having nuclear weapons to deter and having them to attack is wearing perilously thin. If, as he declares, their possession by the West has kept the peace for 34 years, then we already have enough of them to deter. What both sides are now pursuing is nuclear superiority.

And as the consequence of the new weapons that are being developed grow more terrible, so that the arrival of even one enemy missile would wipe out half of Britain, the search for nuclear superiority is increasingly seen to lie in finding a weapon that will knock out the enemy before he can retaliate. So we are right into the heart of the moral dilemma which Mrs Thatcher refuses to recognize: would we be willing to use nuclear weapons first?

In such a situation, the acquisition of new nuclear weapons has become the alternative, not the road, to multilateral disarmament. You cannot openly accuse another power of planning to make war on you, and then expect it to lower its guard. The need for a non-nuclear strategy has become imperative in our own defence, as independent groups of military men have urged. But who is going to start to create the non-nuclear psychology if Britain does not give the lead?

That is the essence of the case for nuclear unilateralism. A majority of people probably now agree that the installation of cruise missiles and the acquisition of Trident would put us in greater peril than we are in now. It is the pursuit of overkill that will lead to war, for two can play that game. Britain's abandonment of unnecessary nuclear weapons would be a signal that the great powers could pull themselves back from the brink, a signal for which, unless we believe in devils, the Soviet Union itself is probably waiting. In such a situation, the argument about Polaris is largely irrelevant.

Labour's contribution to multilateral disarmament is not to trade weapon for weapon, but to create a new atmosphere and to proceed from there step by step towards the creation of a non-nuclear weapons world. It is time someone tried.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North

Tomorrow: John Pardoe

Robin Marris

## Charting a path to recovery

On wage inflation they have a battery of proposals which are quite unworkable without union cooperation, which they blithely believe could be obtained effectively in exchange for a promise to relate. The truth is that the SDP in particular contains many activists who are deeply anti-union, but that it is also strongly influenced by "wets" who think quite otherwise. I believe that so long as they fail to tackle this, any alternative government that tries "another way" of recovery will fail for the same reasons that all the others failed. Free collective bargaining and Keynesian economics are simply irreconcilable, and no amount of tinkering can make them otherwise.

But I do believe that if Britain had been governed continuously for the past half century by the kinds of people and policies now represented in the Alliance, we should now be not only a much richer nation but a much happier one. I also believe that brisk economic growth is possible for us in the future; and that a major precondition is that the Alliance does quickly succeed in becoming the strong alternative government.

The reasons for such unfashionable optimism lie in the very historical circumstances of our decline. From the Second World War till the early 1970s the western capitalist mixed economies (meaning all countries from, say, Italy upwards in per capita income) experienced spectacular economic growth at about 4 per cent per annum per head of population. Inside the average the countries which started from the bottom end of the league table, tended to grow faster than the others. There was a general impression that the whole system was catching up the United States.

Britain was not originally at the bottom of the league table; in 1955 we were second in Europe and fifth in the world. But we were a long way behind the United States. What should have happened is that as other countries caught up with us, we should have caught up with the US. As everyone knows, almost the opposite occurred; the other countries not only caught up but overtook us. A quarter of a century on, we are now bottom but one in Western Europe, and also bottom but one out of the top 20 countries in the world.

The causes of Britain's decline are hotly debated, so a long way back, and are not exclusively economic. It is generally agreed that it is a joint product of many ingredients involving class, education, management and labour. But that as it may, it remains a fact that if we could fall behind, we have potential for catching up.

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## HOUSE PROUD POLITICS

Conservative politicians have often had a clear eye for politics in housing. When the state first intervened to build homes for heroes, Lloyd-George's Unionist coalition partners supported public provision on the ground that it would settle social discontents. A generation later, Lord Swinton minuted Churchill's Cabinet about the practical consequences of the policy. He warned of hives of socialist voters bunched together on council estates. Four years ago Mrs Thatcher acted on the warning, sensing political opportunity in the break-up of the estates and the transmutation of council tenants into owners.

Threading through Labour areas there was to be a new seam of owner occupier, people with a territorial stake, social stability, a respect for inheritance rights (and as a bonus, a disposition to vote Conservative). Has she not been proved right? Her government had banged mercilessly on the drum of "right to buy" and gloried in those mock-Georgian doors replacing municipal drab. The latest arithmetic of discounts for tenant purchasers may make questionable financial sense for the taxpayer, but the right to buy theme makes undoubted political sense for the Conservatives.

Unfortunately owner occupation does not make a housing policy, nor do bargain basement prices for public assets suggest a willingness to begin the much needed overhaul of housing finance. Victorian values are one thing; the growing dilapidation of the country's extensive tracts of Victorian housing is another.

We are, by any international test, a nation of convinced house purchasers, fixed on that distant goal of ownership in fee simple, often showing a yeoman distaste for landlordism public or private, and prudently aware of the fiscal favouritism shown to that form of tenure. Yet this fact - reflected even in Labour's manifesto promise to extend home ownership - makes pressing some considered statement on the future shape of the rented sector, where 45 per cent of households are still accommodated. All the manifestos fail to provide one. Renters are the poor, dependent on state support and lacking the wherewithal or

motivation to buy, the elderly (who may have been owners but need the specialist housing and support which councils can provide), the infirm; they are also the rich and transient, the middle-income single, young people, and people on the move for jobs.

No party appears to have linked housing policy and the conditions for renewed economic growth. Yet these must include housing for migratory workers as well as mobilization of some part of that great portfolio of assets now locked up in the building societies, for example by the provision of up-market rented accommodation. Everywhere - most worryingly in the Conservative manifesto - there is damp pessimism about the future of private renting; this reflects a refusal to face the inequalities of housing finance.

For years now a housing white paper has been needed to address the rented sector as a whole. It would redefine the role of council housing, yes, as a "residual" however much the town hall managers and Labour councillors might dislike that word. But it would also give councils a renewed role in clearing the unhappy end of the urban private rented market with its poor tenants and unmotivated landlords in order to re-launch the private rental market free of its Lloyd-George restrictions on rents and tenure. There is a role, too, for the publicly-financed but semi-autonomous housing associations and their often imaginative schemes for renting; the vitality of the associations is bought at the risk of lack of accountability and concealed bureaucracy.

The writers of such a white paper would take little from the housing paragraphs of the manifestos currently on display. All parties now appear modishly to subscribe to the idea of "rights" for tenants, for example to do their own repairs at the council's expense; and all - especially the Alliance - are starry-eyed about the management problems arising from a stock of council dwellings more than half of whose tenants now rely on social security.

For the rest, the manifestos are unreliable on two counts.

One is the numbers game which all governments are tempted to play over the scale of house-building; the other is the fact that any sensible housing policy must inflict some pain - through councils charging reasonable rents, through the erosion of that distortion contained in mortgage tax relief, and in the liberation of building land in those desirable parts of the country where the jobs happen to be.

Labour is mesmerized still by house-building aggregates, as if foundations laid, preferably at public expense, were the test of virtue they once were. The party's plans rely on a concept of housing need as an absolute when instead it is an unreliable and shifting agglomeration of preferences within a crude surplus of physical buildings over households. That said, Mrs Thatcher's government has seemed complacent. Unless the boom in private sector building recently described by some does indeed happen, by the middle of the decade there will again be a marked discrepancy between households and houses, with keen consequences for prices and social comfort.

The government's refusal to give any estimates of the future course of housing demand has sadly been typical of an approach that has failed to locate housing investment within the national economy or acknowledge the artificial buoying up of demand for housing funds through fiscal distortion and housing market imperfections (stamp duty, estate agency) protected by governments.

Because manifestos are about promises to give things to people, the Conservatives do not claim credit as they should for pushing council rents up to a more realistic level (though the recent spectacle of some councils subsidizing their rates through council rents suggests the process may be going too far). Sensible housing policy for the 1980s requires taking things from people - like the benefits of mortgage tax relief, some security of tenure, green fields needed for building. The Conservatives with their acute sense of housing's politics are making no such threats, and the other parties promise all things to all men; housing policy suffers as a result.

## DUBLIN CASTLE IN THE AIR

The New Ireland Forum opens in Dublin Castle today. Dr Fitzgerald, Mr Haughey, Mr Spring leader of the Irish Labour Party, and Mr Hume leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland will be there with their respective party delegations. The chairman of the gathering is a university president Dr Colm O hEocha, a spelling which prudently invests the value-laden name Haughey with the obscurity of its own language. Absent will be the political fronts of republican violence, which were not invited, and the unionist parties in the North, which were invited but did not respond. Mere disappointing from the organizers' point of view is the sharp rejection Ulster's Alliance Party gave the invitation. It is a sign of the up-hill gradient in front of the forum that Ulster's consciously non-sectarian, cross-community party could not afford to get mixed up in it at election time.

The purpose of the forum is to discuss and agree structures for a "new Ireland", which is code for a form of united Ireland that goes out of its way to accommodate the characteristics and allay the distrust of Ulster Protestants. The idea originated with Mr John Hume as a positive gesture

to offset his party's negative posture of abstention-in-advance in the elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly last year. It has been taken up in Dublin with rather more enthusiasm than its merits appeared to deserve, partly as a life-line for the SDLP in the present election.

For Dublin, and not for Dublin alone, the most important sub-plot of the general election in the United Kingdom is Sinn Féin's challenge to the SDLP, which directly confronts the constitutional politics of Irish nationalism with the Armistice politics of the same, and invites the Roman Catholic electorate to decide between them. The SDLP is vulnerable to the taunt that it has made no progress on the national issue: the Dublin Castle forum can be appealed to as movement of a kind.

Being a hypothetical exercise, the forum is in some danger of falling victim to the domestic manoeuvring of the southern Irish parties. But supposing it does agree on the details of a scheme for a sovereign but plural all-Ireland state, its architects take it on from there by suggesting either that the picture will look so attractive to Ulster

Protestants that a transformation of their outlook will set in, or that the picture will look so appropriate and rational to British political opinion that it will start working on the attitude of Ulster unionists in earnest. Since Britain's discharge of its responsibilities in Northern Ireland is grounded and shaped by the settled determination of the majority of the province's inhabitants to remain a part of the realm they now belong to, the second of these hopeful suppositions is really dependent on the first, that is a transformation of attitudes in Ulster.

Unfortunately for the forum two tendencies which had been working to mollify unionist antipathy towards joining with the Republic have received a perhaps temporary but stunning check. The Republic's economic miracle, which was rapidly closing the wealth/welfare gap between north and south and which was earning frank respect, has come to grief in financial mismanagement. And Dr Fitzgerald's crusade to purge the Irish constitution and political ethos of confessional elements has come to grief in the political fiasco of the abortion referendum, which is expected to be staged in July. The forum opens at an inauspicious moment.

## RAPE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

Farming is the most visible of all occupations and excites comment accordingly. Having through long years of husbandry created the lineaments of one common notion of the picturesque, it is exposed to the charge of vandalizing its own landscape whenever conspicuously different ways of working the land are introduced. This infuriates farmers, who regard themselves with some reason as models of the productive efficiency which everyone pays homage to. When grubbing out hedges, or flailing them, or ploughing uplands, or draining wetlands, they are gainfully employed filling the nation's breadbasket. They are also incidentally removing the cover for birds, mammals and insects, destroying the habitat for aquatic plants, restricting public access, or changing the face of England for the worse; and they must expect to hear about it. So they had better brace themselves against some reaction to the rape explosion - oilseed rape that is - which can now be seen in all its lurid glory, supposing the sun comes out again.

Rape burst smears great blocks of countryside with a

chemical yellow in the month of May. It spills over the decent verdure of early summer like a phosphorescent slick. So strident is the pigment and so intense the glare that motorists in the eastern counties complain of blue blindness in certain lights. There used to be fields of buttercups at this time of year - there still are in backward parts of Somerset - but the rape tracts are as far removed from that idyll as margarine, their end product, is from butter.

Twelve years ago it was only the odd field here and there that exhibited these symptoms, intended, it was erroneously supposed, to fill the mustard pots of England. Rape took off in the middle seventies. Before that it did not appear in the main series of British agricultural statistics. More ground was given to hops than rape. Now it covers 450,000 acres, outstripping oats, and is spreading.

It owes its startling rise first to the plant breeders who developed varieties with much reduced erucic acid content, so making its oil suitable for blending in margarine and cook-

ing oil; it owes something to its convenience as a break crop for early harvesting, which gives good entry for succeeding winter cultivations; and it owes its rise not least to the Common Agricultural Policy which aims at greater self-sufficiency in vegetable oils and underpins the market for oilseed rape by means of intervention prices. The EEC has come to the point of being a net exporter of rapeseed oil. But there is still scope for import substitution of other vegetable oils, and so no sign of a let-up in the yellowing of England.

It shall be left to the NFU to juggle with the untenable proposition that a rape field in full bloom is a thing of beauty. The name Van Gogh is sometimes murmured in defence. That is to insult the artist. He worked with a brush not a spray can. His yellow fields are gashed with poppies. Rape flowers before the poppy comes, and even if the poppy were to show its head herbicidal mania would do for it, just as pestilential mania does for the poor bee, who alone among God's creatures likes the look of all that yellow.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Electoral choice placed in historical perspective

From Professor Royden Harrison

Sir, The Prime Minister rightly contends that this election offers us the most dramatic and the most important choice since 1945. But neither Mrs Thatcher herself, nor the other protagonists, can claim to have explained the nature of that choice in its philosophical terms nor to have placed it in its historical perspective.

Alas! One looks in vain to Mr Roy Jenkins to improve the debate. Having announced that he came to break the "mould" of British politics he has put himself in a thoroughly false position. Instead of proudly taking up the mantle of the Conservative leader which is truly his, he cannot break himself of the habit of affecting originality.

The Opposition is in transition from Labourism to Socialism. Mrs Thatcher, exaggerates when she suggests that this transition is complete. The turgid and the fudged are still on stage. However, she is correct in discerning a widening gap between the Labourists concerned with defending the existing interests of dependent employees and the Socialists who are bent on enlarging the definition of those interests so as to challenge the existing distribution of wealth and the structure of power.

At the same time the Tories themselves are experiencing divisions which are hardly less profound. The Conservative tradition identified with the "wets" is going down before the radical reaction of the "arids". The process was inaugurated by Mr Heath, not by Mrs Thatcher. After all it was Mr Heath who diminished the British Commonwealth of Nations in favour of belonging to a European market. It was Mr Heath who wanted to sweep away, at a stroke, the whole existing structure of industrial relations in favour of some untried, radical, systematic, legal jobbery.

But it was indeed not until the advent of Mrs Thatcher that Conservatives so far forgot themselves that they mounted a frontal attack upon the whole post-war social settlement. The mixed economy should be dismantled in favour of "small business". Comprehensive social services should be replaced by a two-tier system favourable to the thrifty and to the deserving poor. Keynes was wrong and Beveridge was mad when they suggested that government could and should accept responsibility for full employment. Then in an inspired, after-thought Mrs Thatcher performed the Indian rope trick. She made a glorious defence of the outposts of Empire after the Empire had gone. The Falklands, the Rock, Hongkong. It is to be expected that, within the lifetime of the next Parliament, she will open

negotiations with President Mitterrand for the recovery of Calais!

The brutal truth of the matter is that a lady who aspires to lead us into the twenty-first century while fixing her eyes upon the values of the nineteenth may pass for a Conservative among the shopocracy of Grantham, but won't do at all for the better advantaged and more knowing part of her constituency.

So let Mr Jenkins put his pride in his pocket and improve his opportunity. He is the last and the best friend of British Conservatism. I have no doubt that a man of such literary accomplishment and such continuous education will know how to explain that "wise prejudice" by which "we are taught to look with horror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to back (they) aged parent in pieces, and put him into the kettle of magicians."

Yours sincerely,  
ROYDEN HARRISON,  
Centre for the Study of Social History,  
University of Warwick,  
Coventry,  
May 26.

From Dr Sebastian Kraemer  
Sir, "Out competitors..." Mrs Thatcher's and Mr Tebbit's words for other countries. Is it the idea that Britain is a floating shop with gulls on it that has apparently won the hearts of the people?

Judging by the polls the new business Tories seem to have got the mixture just right, sacrificing the old patrician value of "service", the liberal "citizenship" or the socialist "comradeship" in favour of just winning. And so they will, and lead us into the selfish society, unless the electorate wakes up in time to realize that nations run on cooperation and not on competition.

Yours etc,  
SEBASTIAN KRAEMER,  
59 Brixton Water Lane, SW2.

From Mr R. J. Hensher  
Sir, David Blunkett's letter (May 27) is a typical piece of "chip-on-the-shoulder" socialist demagoguery. His implied threat that the people of Sheffield, faced with being "trampled into the ground in the event of a Tory victory", will rise en-masse and declare UDI shows that he is as much in touch with the people he represents as is Arthur Scargill with the miners.

What is more apparent, and totally ignored by the City Council, is a genuine concern by local people that the city has become shabby, litter-strewn and unpleasant in aspect, and that the ill-considered policy of rates has resulted in empty shops, business closures and loss of jobs.

There is no great feeling of resentment against the south or

southerners, this is just Mr Blunkett's attempt to create divisions that do not exist. This irresponsible attitude is reflected also in Equal Opportunities planning and spending. For example in our city centre where litter, abandoned pavements, are broken and left unrepaired for months, where graffiti adorns almost every wall and where it is not advisable to walk late at night, they have just erected an expensive bandstand!

Yours faithfully  
R. J. HENSHER,  
22 Burnt Stone Drive,  
Sheffield,  
South Yorkshire.

### Concern of constructors

From Mr Bruce Chivers

Sir, Talk of nationalization should draw attention to Labour's proposals to establish a state-owned construction corporation; to remove competitive tendering requirements on council building departments to give them a ratepayer-subsidized trading advantage in the private building market; to give "generous assistance" to so-called "workers' co-operatives" and to introduce "casualization" through a registration board for construction operatives.

This threat of state intervention detracts from the clear commitment in the Labour Party manifesto to step up construction programmes.

We welcome that commitment. But we are concerned about the rate at which Labour would try to expand the industry, especially in a situation of unfair competition between public and private enterprise.

The industry needs a steady and sustained increase in construction investment - not a boom-bust cycle which Labour's proposals, if implemented, would be bound to start off, driving up costs and disrupting markets.

Because when the cutbacks inevitably come in such a cycle it would not be Labour's subsidized state organizations who would suffer, it would be free enterprise contractors once again, whose workload, and workforces, which would be hit.

We shall be looking to the next government, of whatever party, for sensible and practical policies that will help to ensure future construction needs and enable us to provide our services efficiently and cost-effectively.

We will always oppose state intervention policies which would undermine our free enterprise industry.  
Yours sincerely,  
BRUCE CHIVERS, President,  
The National Federation of Building Trades Employers,  
82 New Cavendish Street, W1,  
May 25.

### Energy savings in housing stock

From Professor Patrick O'Sullivan

Sir, I write in reaction to the article "Over-insulated homes" in *The Times* on May 23, as I believe that such generalised condemnations that modern domestic heating and insulation methods are believed (after 10 years of research, development, demonstration and successful application) to be a serious threat to health... are, to say the least, unhelpful. The improvement in energy efficiency in our existing housing stock by insulation and ventilation control is worthwhile both on an individual and national basis. It can be, and has been supported by, strong cost-effective and comfort arguments.

To the best of my knowledge, the existing evidence of radon "build-up" in rooms of domestic dwellings occurs only when the rate of air change in those rooms is well under one half an air change per hour. We have in the UK millions of post-war houses where the air change rate is in excess of two to three air changes per hour. The purpose of the "save it" campaign and indeed much other technical and professional advice was to encourage house owners and occupiers to reduce their ventilation rate from the upper to the lower limit. Thereby not only saving energy, but reducing draughts and increasing comfort.

Whereas it is sensible and realistic to point out that there may be problems associated with going below this lower limit, which incidentally are associated with those of condensation and mould growth as much as those of radon, it is ridiculous to suggest that such ventilation control will result in our untimely demise!

The methodology and techniques for safe, sensible ventilation reduction are generally available, and surely it is not unreasonable to expect at this time that he who raises the alarm, might also be required to describe the way in which such problems can be avoided. Horizontal membranes in damp proof courses) in modern housing with concrete floors may in new housing be part of the answer, but in the vast majority of existing housing, the established technology of window located trickle ventilators, already proving effective against condensation, are by sustaining air movement and air change a more realistic solution.

Yours sincerely,  
P. O'SULLIVAN,  
The Chair of Architectural Science,  
The Welsh School of Architecture  
Research and Development,  
University of Wales,  
Institute of Science and Technology,  
24 St Andrews Crescent, Cardiff,  
May 26.

### People's route

From Mr R. E. Ross

Sir, The People's March for Jobs 1983 is converging on London. On Tuesday, May 31 it was due to pass through Harpenden on its route from Luton to Hemel Hempstead. For reasons of traffic safety, it has been diverted down the A3, which passes through miles of empty countryside, and thus it is diverted away from the consciousness of a prosperous commuter town.

The unwillingness to face some traffic disruption seems a sad reflection of the dull indifference of the South-east (where unemployment rates are nevertheless uncomfortably high) to the desperation of the marchers from the rest of Britain.

Yours faithfully,  
R. E. ROSS,  
21 Connaught Road,  
Harpenden,  
Hertfordshire.

### The Denver Boot

From Lady Sugden

Sir, The janitor of the University halls of residence in Edinburgh used to make the rounds of vehicles which were not parked according to his rules and paint a very big whitewashed X on the driver's side of every windshield. This added considerably to the merriment of the Edinburgh Festival, though rather more in retrospect than at the time; the janitor certainly enjoyed it.

I would commend the practice to the Metropolitan Police as a greater economy than the dreaded Denver Boot.

Yours faithfully,  
MARIAN SUGDEN,  
Trinity Hall,  
Cambridge.

### Hooked on the fly

From Mr A. L. Maycock

Sir, Before a new myth is created by John Hewish (May 21), may I say that fly fishing on beautiful Ladybower Reservoir and secured small lakes here in the North-West for tastes, hard-fighting rainbow and brown trout stocked especially for our enjoyment is indeed the sport for the many. Hurray!

Yours etc,  
A. L. MAYCOCK,  
59 Old Hall Road,  
Sale,  
Cheshire.

### Wayward water

From Professor John Laurie

Sir, It is a myth that water swirls down the plug-hole in different directions in the northern and southern hemispheres. In my house in Port Moresby (11° south) I have a double-sink unit in the kitchen; the water goes down one plug-hole clockwise and down the other anticlockwise.

I am Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN LAURIE,  
University of Papua  
and New Guinea,  
Boroko,  
Papua New Guinea.

### Limits of Wessex

From Mr David Robyns, Wessex Regionalist candidate for Woodspring

Sir, It is the privilege of the press to choose the style in which to report events but errors of fact cannot go unchallenged. Your correspondent, Alan Hamilton ("Wessex, the 'one issue' party", May 24), alleges our Wessex region to be "a considerably bigger place than that defined either by Thomas Hardy or the Alliance Green Paper on regional government."

Hardy's views are stated quite clearly in his general preface to the Wessex Edition of 1912. The action of the novels may have been concentrated in those parts of the region with which Hardy was most familiar but there can be no doubt as to its intended extent.

The half-dozen counties here re-named under the old name of Wessex, province bounded on the north by the Thames, on the south by the English Channel, on the east by a line running from Hayling Island to Winton, Forest and on the west by the Cornish coast...

### A searching look

From Mr J. Leslie Nightingale

Sir, Some 30 years ago a party of boys from Hull, in Gramercy, set out on a holiday in Holland. On leaving the ferry all the boys and two assistant masters passed safely through the customs. The only member of the party to be stopped and to have his baggage searched was myself - the Headmaster.

Yours truly,  
J. LESLIE NIGHTINGALE,  
11 Marsh Road,  
Raunds, Northamptonshire.

### Founding Shelter

From Sir Robert Megarry, FBA

Sir, An article in your issue of April 27 described Mr Des Wilson as "founder of Shelter". He did, indeed, from early days, do much to make Shelter what it is, but the credit for being the founder belongs not to him but to the Reverend Bruce Kenrick.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
R. E. MEGARRY,  
5 Stone Buildings,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

### Enforcing the law

From Mr S. T. Fahm

Sir, Your leading article of April 30, on the use made by local authorities of Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972 is not only mistaken, but expressed a point of view which is totally unfair to local government and those employed in it.

It should be pointed out that the occasions when it becomes necessary to resort to powers granted by Section 222 are few and far between and these powers only become useful in cases where local authorities have prosecuted successfully in the courts and the defendant has persisted in ignoring the decision of the courts, either because the maximum fine prescribed by law is so low, that in the context in which

large towns and ports tending to mark the outline of Wessex - such as Bath, Plymouth, The Sarn, Portland Bill, Southampton, etc.

The Green Paper to which reference was made in an SDP consultative document - it is not the official policy of either party and in fact delineates two, overlapping but different definitions of the Wessex region, neither of which corresponds to the traditional Wessex. It is because we believe that regional government should be based on the correct use of historic identities and not on their misused mere labels for functionally-defined areas that we are contesting this election directly. We are not impressed by schemes which, like the 1972 Local Government Act, manipulate identity for bureaucratic ends.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID ROBYNS,  
16 Newlands Green,  
Courtfields,  
Clevedon,  
Somerset,  
Wessex.

### Saving parish records

From the Reverend W. H. Pick and Mr C. T. A. Burgess

Sir, We write from the parish of St Cuthbert, North Meols, in the diocese of Liverpool which is fortunate to possess intact parish registers from 1594 and many other ancient documents. Our registers have recently been restored and rebound. They are now kept in a proper document chest within the church. They are available, at our discretion, for inspection.

We believe that the lessons of the past war should not be forgotten. In any future civil or military disturbance the risks of serious damage or loss would be lessened by the wide dispersal of precious targets. Our registers would have to be stored at the County Record Office, Preston just by the railway station close to the main line from London to Scotland. We think our registers will be safer for future generations in the peace of North Meols church.

Yours faithfully,  
W. H. PICK, Rector,  
C. T. A. BURGESS, Churchwarden,  
20 Bankfield Lane,  
Southport,  
Merseyside.

### Backing for Beirut

From Mr Adam Fergusson, MEP for West Strathclyde (Conservative)

Sir, Your leader today (May 20) "Backing for Beirut", asserts: "On the pressure side, what is missing at present is a strong reaffirmation of European views on Lebanese sovereignty, coupled with strong reminder of Syria's obligation to respect it."

No, Sir. Yesterday, in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, just such a strong statement and reminder were given in a resolution which had overwhelming inter-party and international support.

Characteristically enough, a Lebanese delegation was present during the week, led by Mr Kamel El-Assad, President of the Lebanese Parliament. Mr Shimon Peres, Leader of the Israeli Opposition, was also there with his delegation. Last month a high Syrian delegation visited us, maintaining against our protestations that any bilateral Israel-Lebanon settlement would "compromise" Lebanese sovereignty.

The proposition stands that "European" opinion is of much more significance outside than inside the Common Market.

With great respect - what is missing is consistent coverage by *The Times* of the place where that opinion is first given wings. All three countries, Lebanon, Syria and Israel, have already got the message.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
ADAM FERGUSSON,  
9 Addison Crescent, W14.

### Test of faith

From Mr Harold Ingham

Sir, It has no doubt occurred to many of the readers of Mr Solzhenitsyn's recent article and subsequent correspondence in your columns that some of the most appalling examples of cruelty and brutality are constantly seen to take place in areas where those responsible are most strident in proclaiming their respect for the deity in Northern Ireland, the Near East and Iran.

Yours faithfully,  
HAROLD INGHAM,  
4 Christ Church Avenue,  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

where certain categories of defendants are prepared to continue to flout the law and face continuous prosecution and are not prepared to accept that a conviction resulting from such a prosecution should lead automatically to the cessation of their trading or other obnoxious activities, there is no choice for the local authority, except to proceed by way of an injunction, if the public interest and the rules of law are to be preserved and upheld.

Yours faithfully,  
S. T. FAHM, Chief Legal Officer,  
Halwyn Borough Council,  
Civic Centre,  
Blackwood Road,  
Pontlanfryn,  
Blackwood,  
Gwent,  
May 10.







## CRICKET: SUSSEX TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BAD LIGHT AND REGULATIONS



Captain's look: Barclay is beaten by a Butcher drive. Photograph by John Evans.

## The thrash of a farce's final act

By Peter Ball

LORD'S: Sussex (4 pts) beat Middlesex on a faster scoring rate.

The farce of the John Player League regulations in cricket when bad weather intervened was revived at Lord's yesterday. Sussex were required to score only 98 in 18 overs to beat Middlesex, but light overcast delayed the start of their innings until 5.45, and they were able to thrash with abandon. Mendis and Colin Wells settling matters in the first half, Sussex were 100 for one in 17 runs, including a six by Wells to mid-wicket. In the 18th, his replacement, James, was pulled for two sixes to short ground stand boundary and the game was virtually decided.

Middlesex could find hard done by, especially Slack and Barlow, whose century opening partnership for Middlesex had been much more like proper cricket.

On an easy-paced wicket, all the Sussex bowlers came alive to the two left-handers, who kept the score moving at an average of five runs an over throughout their stand, in spite of managing only four boundaries in the first 100 on a slow outfield. Three of them came from Slack, who took the leading part, playing on the off-side with loose-limbed confidence and occasionally pulling with purpose.

Le Roux looked a gentle giant, beginning as if he has still not readjusted after the winter to his restricted John Player run-up, and only Barclay at the crease, who beat Barlow four times in one over, put any sort of brake on the scoring.

The 30 came in the tenth over, the 100 in the 21st, and there was little sign of a breakthrough until Parker's sharp throw from deep extra cover ran out Slack at the bowler's end as he came for a second. It was an ironic end to a partnership in which excellent

running between the wickets had been an outstanding feature.

With such a marvellous start, Middlesex should have been set for a massive total. It did not materialise. Le Roux returned, looking much more interested than in his opening spell, to catch Gillingham with two wickets with one which nipped through and then accounted for Barlow after the opener had hit

him for six over mid-wicket and reached his 50.

The crucial wicket, though, fell to Greig, who stopped Butcher in his tracks. Butcher had pulled Jones for three sixes, two off consecutive balls, one of which landed in a box over the Tavern, and was threatening to cut loose in spectacular fashion when he hit Greig to cover. Middlesex made a meal of the catch but held on.

The status of favourite thus reverts to Mrs Lloyd, four times champion. This raises two questions. At the age of 28 could she win at least one Grand Slam singles title in the next year? Her record in this respect is already unique, and as United States and Australian champion could she, in the twilight of her career, as a Grand Slam of the four major singles championships by winning here and at Wimbledon?

The last eight line up as follows: Miss Horvath v Mima Jausovec.

## Victory with the gloss removed

By Gerald Richmond

BRADFORD: Somerset (4 pts) beat Yorkshire on a faster scoring rate.

Brian Rose's acceptance of the umpire's offer to go off because the light was poor took the gloss of Somerset's efficient victory at Park Avenue yesterday and left a crowd of 5,000 chuntering in frustration. Technically and professionally, everything was within their rights, but with only 18 runs more required off 47 balls and slow bowlers on only, it all seemed rather penny-foggish. The entire game had been played under a leaden sky on a pitch which did nothing to encourage batsmen. Accurate bowlers were always able to contain and Somerset had more of them.

Yorkshire made a slow start after being put in but the opening over from Garner and Botham were safely negotiated. There were, however, no liberties to be taken against Poplewell and Marks who, between them, took four wickets and conceded only 48 runs. After Sharp had fallen to a low return catch by Poplewell, Marks found himself with the chance of an unusual hat-trick as Boycott and Stevenson were caught in the off-side. Alamy patted the next ball back and there was a great deal more patting until the last

stages of the innings. Then Barstow pulled and hooked Botham for four and six. Subsequent hit Garner for the successive fours and Jarvis produced the most remarkable of Somerset's light victory at Park Avenue yesterday and left a crowd of 5,000 chuntering in frustration. Technically and professionally, everything was within their rights, but with only 18 runs more required off 47 balls and slow bowlers on only, it all seemed rather penny-foggish. The entire game had been played under a leaden sky on a pitch which did nothing to encourage batsmen. Accurate bowlers were always able to contain and Somerset had more of them.

## Lamb leads Leicester to slaughter

By Alan Ross

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire beat Leicestershire by four wickets.

Leicestershire, who have twice won the John Player League and who tend rather to get the better of these neighbouring encounters, were properly righted at Northampton yesterday, largely owing to the medium-pace bowling of Tim Lamb, who came off with figures of 8-2-9-4. Leicestershire struggled to reach 103 for nine, none of their batsmen scoring more than 16. Northamptonshire, batting in atrocious light, lost two quick wickets to Taylor, but Kapil Dev and Allan Lamb added 54 in 10 overs, treating Robert Taylor and his bowlers to a fine display. Stagle took two wickets in one over, but Williams put an end to any fancy ideas. Northamptonshire ended with four wickets and 14 overs in hand.

Tim Lamb, on a damp and cloudy afternoon, had the Leicestershire batsmen in all sorts of trouble. Butcher was bowled at 10. Gover was left before at 16, and then in the seventh over Davidson was beaten by the swing and lost his off stump. At 27 Tothard played a terrible cover shot at Lamb and then Garnham hit a half-volley straight back at Lamb.

Stagle had some success towards the end of the innings but once Maltender had bowled Robert neck and crop Leicestershire had little to offer.

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P. Duggan	10
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## SPORT 15

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5	90	41	Al Steel 5-11-4	Mr. Weidner
6	90	40	Angus Orchid 5-11-4	
7	90	30	Captive Madonnas 5-11-4	Mr Robinson
8	000		Cassidy Lady 5-11-4	P Stone
9	000		Fishal Column 5-11-4	
10	000		Golden Sunset 5-11-4	
11	000		Hark To Beauty 5-11-4	JOSEPH LUT
12	000		Highland 5-11-4	
13	033		Leaves 5-11-4	P Richards
14	033		Leaves 5-11-4	
15	000		Leaves 5-11-4	K. Mooney
16	000		Leaves 5-11-4	
17	000		Leaves 5-11-4	A Webb
18	000		Leaves 5-11-4	
19	300		Ty-Wah-Song 4-10-5	Mr. Jackson ?
20	300		Ty-Wah-Song 4-10-5	J. Suttner
21	7-4	Fishermans View, 3 Captive Madonn, 5-2 sitting 7-Ty-Wah-Bella.		

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2	011 Further Thought 8-23-7			
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26 (27) Troll Lady 6-11-4 \_\_\_\_\_ P Leach  
27 Venture To Dance 6-11-4  
Mr Mernagh 4

[illegible]

5 100 Seymour Lady (B) 5-11-10 S Sherwood  
7 401/ Holmoe Boy 14-11-5 W Wals 7

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22 War Correspondent 5-12-0 C Newport 17  
23 O. Alexander Nevsky 5-11-7 E Sheppard

5-2 *Lynx* *l.* 5-2 *Sparc Skipper*, 5 *Alexander* *weaver*, 7 *Wayland* *Do.*

**100 DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS HUR-**  
**100** *Apanteles* 8-12-01 - Miss Armynge 7  
001 *Guy's Gilt* 9-11-01 - Q Sherwood  
002 *Discophora* 9-11-01 - Q Bryan  
003 *Goldstrapper* 9-11-11 - Q Bryan  
004 *Discophora* 9-11-11 - Q Bryan  
005 *Colonel Melrose* 5-10-11 - M Penn 7  
006 *City Link Express* 5-10-11 - D Brown  
007 *Discophora* 5-10-11 - Q Bryan  
008 *Colt* 6-10-11 - W Bennett 7  
009 *Wardly* 6-10-11 - R Robinson 7  
010 *Vermetidae* 5-10-11 - Miss Arthur  
011 *Vermetidae* 5-10-11 - Miss Arthur  
012 *San Marcy* 10-10-11 -  
013 *Tutor Melrose* 11-10-11 -  
014 *Gulf of Giff*, 5 *Goldstrapper*, 4 *Zacco*, 5 *Apanteles*.

**135 C.M.C. CARPETS HURDLE (army-)**  
**135** *Apanteles* 7-21-17 *21* *Apanteles* (15)  
1 200 *Acuteles* *Melrose* 8-12-1  
001 *Discophora* 8-12-1  
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4/0-31 Algers Green 9-12-2 ...Mrs Gibson  
8 -014 Lighthouse 9-12-2 .....T Moore 7  
8/0/1- Nenamo 9-12-2

6 p.m. Nibaldo 9-12-2  
7 p.m. D-11-1-8 D Turner  
8 p.m. Kung's Hysteria 12-11-8

5:45 Miss Morris 7  
6:00 Mrs Conway  
6:15 G Tomlin 7  
6:45 Mr Malton, 11-4 Swift Wood, 9-2  
Gunga Green, 12-1 Hill Point.

Dermot Browne is in hospital at Baden-Baden after a first-fence fall in the Bandola Jagdrennen there yesterday. He was heavily contused and has suspected shoulder injuries. The two miles four furlongs chase was won by Volley Bow, who caught Meru, and Richard Linley, to win by three-quarters of a length.







## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

- 8.00 **Crest** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and weather reports. Also available to viewers with television sets without the latest facility.
- 8.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Gaila Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 8.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, traffic and weather at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.
- 9.15 **Chigley** A See-Saw programme for the very young (9) 8.30 You and Me. For four- and five-year-olds, presented by Frances Kay and Francis Wright (9) 8.45 The Wonderful World of Disney. Stub, the West Cowdog in the West. The story of how a particular breed of Australian-bred dogs are used in herding cattle (9).
- 10.30 **Film: She'll Have to Go** (1982) starring Bob Monkhouse, Alfred Marks and Katie Jacques. Light-hearted jape with Monkhouse and Marks as two impoverished brothers who hope of inheriting a stately home are thwarted when they are bequeathed to a distant Corsican cousin. Directed by Robert Asher 11.57 **Weather**
- 12.00 **Grandstand** presented by Desmond Lynam. The line-up: 12.05, 12.20, 12.35 and 12.50. The final round of the Sun Alliance PGA Championship; 1.00 News headlines; 1.05 Racing focus with Julian Wilson; 1.50, 2.25 and 3.00 Racing from Chepstow; 3.20 International Show Jumping from Hickstead; 3.50 Final score.
- 5.00 **Mike Read's Replay** A selection of the best music from Saturday SuperStore. The artists appearing include The Kids from Fame, Bucks Fizz and Madness.
- 5.35 **Disney Time** Extracts from Walt Disney films, introduced by St. Francis. Films featured include Robin Hood, The Love Bug and Herbie Rides Again.
- 6.20 **News** with Jan Leeming.
- 6.30 **Cartoon** Tom and Jerry in The Midnight Snack.
- 6.40 **Jim'll Fix It** Four children and one not-so-young adult have their wildest dreams come true - thanks to Jimmy Savile.
- 7.20 **The Little and Large Show** Comedy and music plus guests Gareth Hunt, Magnus Magnusson and Bernard Manning. Music is provided by the evergreen group, The Shadows.
- 7.55 **Film: The Goodbye Girl** (1977) starring Richard Dreyfuss and Marsha Mason. A romantic comedy about a divorcee with a ten-year-old daughter who finds it impossible to keep the men she is attracted to. The last one adds insult to injury when he sublets the flat in which they were living to an unconventional artist. The first showing on British television for this Herbert Ross-directed film.
- 8.45 **News** with Jan Leeming and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.
- 10.10 **There's Life** The tenth anniversary edition takes a look back at some of the campaigns and characters that have caught the viewers' fancy.
- 10.55 **The Spinners on Tyneside** The long-established Liverpool singing group in concert at the New Theatre, Newcastle.
- 11.23 **News headlines**.
- 11.25 **Film 63** presented by Iain Johnstone. Roger Moore talks about the new James Bond film, Octopussy, and there is news of the sequel to the award-winning The Sting, this time starring Jackie Gleason and MacDevie in the Redford and Newman roles.
- 11.55 **Weather**.

## TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and Linda Berry. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; cartoon at 6.50; a review of the morning papers at 7.05; campaign news with Robert Kee at 7.35; pop video at 7.55; comedy spot at 8.05; today's television preview at 8.35. Close-down at 9.25.
- 9.30 **Seesee Street** Learning made fun with the Muppets. 10.30 **Pinx** Mad Men's Party (1987). A puppet animation adventure film about Baron Frankenstein calling a convention for fellow monsters as he discovers the secret of total destruction. The voices include those of Boris Karloff, Phyllis Diller and Ethel Ennis. Directed by Julie Bass.
- 12.00 **Gymnastics**. The final of the Thomas Television Junior Gymnast of the Year competition. Eight boys and eight girls at the Wembley Arena take their first steps to a possible Olympic title.
- 1.00 **News** followed by Bank Holiday Sports Special. Introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 1.05 Sports Desk; 1.15 Golf: Highlights of the final round in the US Memorial Tournament at the Muirfield Village Golf Club, Ohio. 1.55 Sports news; 2.00 Basketball. The United States National Basketball Association play-off; 2.25 The ITV Six at 2.30, 3.05 and 3.30 from Sandown and Redcar's 2.45, 3.20 and 3.50 races.
- 3.55 **Sports headlines**; 4.00 **Gymnastics**. Highlights of the European Men's Championships from Varna, Bulgaria; 4.45 Results.
- 5.05 **News**.
- 5.10 **The Six Million Dollar Man** (1973). The made-for-television film that was the forerunner of the successful series. Steve Austin becomes the indestructible bionic man after he is put back together again with spare parts after his spacecraft crash lands. Directed by Richard Irving.
- 6.35 **Crossroads**. Kevin Banks is caught out by Percy Dobson and receives a ticking-off.
- 7.00 **Give Us A Clue**. Celebrity charades with Lionel Blair and his team of Roy Kinnear, Alfred Marks and Victor Spinetti facing Una Stubbs with Liza Goddard, Paddy O'Neill and Ann Sidney (9).
- 7.30 **Coronation Street**. Hilda Ogden takes legal advice about her late brother's will; how Mandy Riley is still mulling over Victor Pendlebury's proposal of a trial marriage.
- 8.00 **Film: When Time Ran Out** (1980). Starring Paul Newman, Jacqueline Bisset and William Holden. Drama about a group of wealthy people who are pitted against the elements after a supposedly inactive volcano erupts and threatens their luxury hotel. Directed by James Goldstone.
- 10.00 **News**.
- 10.15 **World in Action**. Part two of Walter Cronkite's campaign trail. He visits Midlands unemployment black-spot. Dearest is with Denis Healey on a string housing estate; with Shirley Williams in her constituency; with Edward Heath in the north-east; and David Steel in Stockton-on-Tees. He also interviews Norman Tebbit.
- 10.45 **Hit Street Blues**. Moon Over Uranus. Lu Furillo has to calm a veteran police officer.
- 11.45 **The Outrageous Miffie**. Jackie. A concert recorded by the singer in a Manchester club.
- 12.40 **Cine** with Stan Phillips reading from Annals of the Parish by John Galt.



Stephen Macdonald: Siegfried Sassoon in Not About Heroes (Radio 4 7.45pm).

Stephen Macdonald has cleverly turned the play, NOT ABOUT HEROES (Radio 4 7.45pm), into a documentary. It is the story of the short-lived friendship between Siegfried Sassoon and Wilfred Owen with Macdonald himself in the part of Sassoon and James Taffer as Owen. The two met in August 1917 when both are patients at the Craiglockhart War Hospital for Nervous Disorders, receiving treatment for shell-shock. Both are under a cloud. Owen has been branded as a coward by his colonel while Sassoon, although decorated for bravery at the Somme, has recently made a public statement accusing the government of waging a war of aggression and conquest - a controversial enough episode that Macdonald tells to pursue. The

## CHOICE

author deftly illustrates the guidance given to the already established poet, Sassoon, to the fledgling Owen and makes their conversations totally convincing especially the topic over which they disagreed most - whether Sassoon should or should not return to the front - conversations that take on a heightened emphasis in the light of Sassoon's eventual death in action.

Described as 'one of the best female entertainers in the world', THE OUTRAGEOUS MIFFIE JACKSON (TV 10.45pm) comes as a bit of a disappointment. Firmed in action on stage at a Manchester club before an over-enthusiastic audience Miss Jackson tries hard to live up to her title but succeeds only in being as outrageous in the manner of a

fourth form wit. Fortunately she has a good and powerful voice with which she regales her dotting audience, singing numbers ranging from soul and blues to rock and roll and country. Her wit is said to be a product of Harlem but when compared to the heat of Frank Foster I'm afraid her humour doesn't match the excellence of her voice.

## Radio 2

5.00am Ken Bruce (9) & Terry Wogan (10) David Hamilton (10) David Jacobs (9) 2.0 Music and Sport Special: Golf Sun Alliance PGA Championship; Tennis: French Open in Paris; Results from Sandown; 2.30 Brigadier Gerard Stakes 3.35 Temple Stakes 6.0 A Star to Tom, including 6.45 Specialised Classified Results 7.0 Frank Bough (9) says Be My Guest 7.28 Cricket Desk 7.40 Alan Dell (9) with the Dance Band Days and Big Band Era 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton (9) with The Best of Jazz 9.20 Star Sound (9) 9.57 Sports Desk 10.0 The Monday Mirror Quiz 10.30 Sport Heat (over from midnight) 1.05 Ed Stewart with Two's Best (9) 2.0-5.0 Charles Nove (9) presents You and the Night and The Music

## Radio 1

Medium Frequency Medium wave News throughout the day 8.00am Adrian John with The Early Show 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 'Gone Gold' (10.00) 1.00 The Great Escape 1.10 Roadshow from the Royal Showground, Stoneleigh, including 12.30pm Newsweek 2.0 The Police (9) David Jensen talks to the group. The Police, 3.0 Steve Wright (9) 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.45 Specialised Classified Results 7.0 Frank Bough (9) says Be My Guest 7.28 Cricket Desk 7.40 Alan Dell (9) with the Dance Band Days and Big Band Era 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton (9) with The Best of Jazz 9.20 Star Sound (9) 9.57 Sports Desk 10.0 The Monday Mirror Quiz 10.30 Sport Heat (over from midnight) 1.05 Ed Stewart with Two's Best (9) 2.0-5.0 Charles Nove (9) presents You and the Night and The Music

## WORLD SERVICE

4.00am Newsweek 6.30 Baker's Hat 7.00 World News 7.10 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 7.30 World News 7.40 News Summary 8.00 World News 8.10 News Summary 8.30 World News 8.40 News Summary 9.00 World News 9.10 News Summary 9.30 World News 9.40 News Summary 10.00 World News 10.10 News Summary 10.30 World News 10.40 News Summary 11.00 World News 11.10 News Summary 11.30 World News 11.40 News Summary 12.00 World News 12.10 News Summary 12.30 World News 12.40 News Summary 1.00 World News 1.10 News Summary 1.30 World News 1.40 News Summary 1.50 World News 2.00 News Summary 2.10 World News 2.20 News Summary 2.30 World News 2.40 News Summary 2.50 World News 3.00 News Summary 3.10 World News 3.20 News Summary 3.30 World News 3.40 News Summary 3.50 World News 4.00 News Summary 4.10 World News 4.20 News Summary 4.30 World News 4.40 News Summary 4.50 World News 5.00 News Summary 5.10 World News 5.20 News Summary 5.30 World News 5.40 News Summary 5.50 World News 6.00 News Summary 6.10 World News 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